THE WEATHER
Rain Monday; Tuesday, colder.

THE MORNING STAR
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VOL. XCV—NO. 107. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 13,898.

FOURTH PITCHED BATTLE OF PRESENT WAR BEGINNING IN THE CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

Austro-German Armies Make Attempt to Drive Back the Invading Russians.

INVADERS SUCCESSFUL

Preliminary Fighting Results to the Advantage of the Russians is Claim.

Turks Again Defeated in the Sari Kamysh Region.

London, January 31. — For the fourth time since the war began, the Carpathian mountains between Dukla and Wyszkow passes is the scene of a pitched battle.

The previous clashes were between Russians and Austro-Hungarians, but now the Austrians and Hungarians have the assistance of the German armies and are taking a vigorous offensive. Despite this, Russian reports assert that the preliminary fighting has turned to the advantage of Russia and that prisoners and guns have been captured.

Simultaneously, the Austro-Germans are concentrating armies between Bukowina and Transylvania to prevent a Russian attempt to outflank them, and on the Roumanian and Serbian frontiers, to check any effort of the armies of those countries to take a hand in the fighting, on the result of which Austria stakes much.

The Russians are pushing their offensive in East Prussia, while the Germans continue their attack in Central Poland. These operations, however, are secondary to the battle in the Carpathians, the outcome of which is likely to have a marked effect on future operations of the war.

Turks Again Defeated.

The Russians again have defeated the Turks in the Sari Kamysh region, where they crossed a mountain during a snow storm and after heavy fighting captured the commanding general and his staff of the 30th Turkish division and a large quantity of war material. To add to the Turkish difficulties the Russian Black sea fleet has bombarded the Turkish barracks at Arebisond and Risah bridges sinking several Turkish sailing vessels used as transports.

Except in the neighborhood of La-Bassee and in the Argonne, where the Germans have resumed their attack, artillery has been the only arm engaged on the western front. The Germans again claim to have captured some trenches near LaBassee, while the French say that the British have re-ouccupied all the ground they temporarily had lost. At that place the official British eyewitness in a description of the battle of January 25 says that after desperate hand-to-hand fighting the Germans were driven out and suffered severe losses.

Notwithstanding this, it is evident that the Germans still are bent on breaking the lines that guard the French coast ports, as dispatches coming by way of Holland say they are gathering another fresh army for an attack on the Yser line.

In addition to the preparations they are carrying out in many parts of the African continent, the British face a rising of the natives of Nyasaland, where three settlers have been killed. The situation is now well in hand, according to official information.

"The appearance of the German submarine raider U-21 in the Irish sea, where she sank three small steamers, has caused a flutter in shipping circles. All the faster steamers, however, have been able to elude her, and, as it is believed she has returned to her base, traffic between Ireland and England has been resumed.

PETROGRAD STATEMENT

Report Tells of Developments in Far East—Prisoners Captured

Petrograd, Jan. 31.—The Russian general staff today gave out the following statement:

"In the region of the forests North of Pillkallen and Gumbinnen (East Prussia) the battles continue. Here, in the region of the village of Lebegalen, we repulsed the Germans by a counter attack with bayonets.

"On the left bank of the Vistula, at the approaches to Borjimow, the Germans during the night of January 29th and the next day repeated their attacks upon our positions, but were everywhere thrown back with great losses, except at one trench, which remained in the hands of the enemy. In the region of the vollage of Jidomitze, two German atempts to take the offensive during the day of the 29th failed.

"On the Carpathian front in the (Continued on Page Two.)

DACIA LIFTS ANCHOR HEADS FOR ROTTERDAM

Diplomats the World Over are Awaiting the Outcome.

Former German Vessel Purchased by American Citizen Starts on Trip Across to Be Made by Way of Norfolk, Va.

Galveston, Texas, Jan. 31.—The steamer Dacia, recently transferred from German to American registry and which the British government has declared would be considered a fair prize of war, sailed today for Rotterdam via Norfolk with a cargo of 11,000 bales of cotton for transshipment to Bremen.

Captain George McDonald, master of the vessel, announced that the Dacia would follow the usual course of travel and no special effort would be made to avoid capture. The cargo, valued by the shippers at $880,000 was insured by the government war risk bureau but it is stated insurance on the bottom was refused.

The Dacia cleared January 22. Unfavorable weather conditions, according to the captain, delayed the departure of the vessel for several days and then it is explained that no attempt would be made to sail until important papers were received from the owner E. N. Breitung, New York.

Sailing orders were received early today and at noon the vessel was under way.

The sailing of the Dacia adds another chapter to the International incident growing out of the transfer of the former Hamburg-American Line steamer to American registry shortly after the vessel was interned at Port Arthur, Texas, following the outbreak of the European war.

Her new owners announced that the Dacia was bought to engage in the cotton trade with Germany, but immediate opposition from the British government caused the destination of the vessel to be changed from Bremen to Rotterdam, a neutral port.

The United States asked Great Britain if safe conduct would be given the Dacia to carry one cargo of cotton to Rotterdam to help the cotton situation, the vessel then to return to the United States. This brought the reply that the vessel itself must be considered contraband, the British not recognizing the legality of her transfer to American registry in time of war, but that the cargo would be transferred to another steamer for shipment to Rotterdam if the Dacia were seized.

Seizure of the steamer is expected to result in prize court proceedings and diplomatic representations that may be of far reaching importance.

Several days ago it was said the Dacia's departure was being delayed until the arrival of a package of important papers from New York. No further explanation was given but it was surmised that the papers were proofs of transfers of ownership to be presented the British authorities should the ship be detained.

FRENCH IN LONDON

Makes Secret Visit to British Capital—Visited By King George

London, Jan. 30.—Sir John French, commander, in chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, has paid another secret visit to London. He conferred with the King and the war council and returned without a word of his trip appearing in the newspapers. Contrary to precedent the King called on Sir John at his residence.

Sir John reached London Tuesday morning January 12. No one recognized him in citizens clothes. His first caller was Premier Asquith, who was followed by Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the Admiralty, and he by Lloyd George.

It was evening when the King arrived by motor. No one knew of his coming. It is doubtful even whether Sir John's butler for the moment recognized the visitor.

The King remained alone with Sir John for more than an hour. What they discused will remain for some future chronicler of the war to disclose.

Next day Sir John left from Charing Cross station for Dover. There he boarded a cvruiser for Calais. To guard against mines or submarine attack, a destroyer preceded the criser and at each side of her steamed a battleship.

WILSON MAKES IMPORTANT SPEECH NEXT WEDNESDAY

Will Address American Chamber of Commerce—Cabinet Members.

Washington, January 31. — President Wilson will deliver before the convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, here, Wednesday night, what his advisers say will be one of the most important speeches of his administration.

The President is expected to discuss the shipping bill, at the forthcoming meeting of the South and Central American financial experts in the United States to consider trade relations in the Western hemisphere, and other steps proposed to assist American foreign commerce.

Secretaries McAdoo and Redfield also are to discuss the shipping bill at the convention from the standpoint of the administration. Senator Burton, of Ohio, will give the viewpoint of the Republican opposition.

Many delegates had arrived tonight to attend tomorrow's meeting of the board of directors of the chamber.

ENGLAND SEES WAY TO AVOID TROUBLE

Welcomes Offer of Relief Commission to Purchase Cargo.

OF SHIP WILHELMINA

American Vessel Bound for Germany With Cargo of Food Will Be Seized—Commission for Relief in Belgium Wants It.

London, Jan. 31.—The offer of the American Commission to purchase the cargo of the steamship Wilhelmina has attracted wide attention in England. It is regarded as a possible happy ending to the Wilhelmina incident, which threatens to arouse the British public.

If the American commission is not able to purchase the Wilhelmina cargo it probably will be bought by the British government. It generally is understood that Great Britain will not permit food shipments to go to Germany, because the German government has taken over food supplies. The Wilhelmina sailed from America before the German decree was published.

Dispatches from the United States saying the British government would object to the use of German ships transferred to the American flag, even for their employment in South American trade, are contrary to the understanding here of the British position. While the government feels that German interests would avoid in a measure the consequences of war if their ships interned in the United States were sold, nevertheless if the transfer of money were withheld until the end of the war and the ships were put into the South American trade, it is probable that no objection will be made.

It is quite likely that the British government would interfere with the sale at this time of English bottoms on a large scale but the amount of money provided in the ship purchase bill is so comparatively small that the government probably would not attempt to prevent the sale of Brilish ships even up to the full amount of the appropriation provided.

NO DUTY ON CEREALS AND FLOUR.

Italian Royal Decree Suspends Duty Entirely—People Still Complain.

Rome, Jan. 31. — A royal decree issued today, suspends the duty on cereals and flour. The duty already had been reduced more than half. The decree declares that if it is necessary wheat will be transported on the railways and steamships at half rates.

Notwithstanding the decree and the measures adopted by the government, a meeting was held at the labor exchange today to protest against the high price of bread. It was charged that the high price was due to the government being unable to prevent contraband wheat from going to the belligerents.

A resolution was passed declaring the agitation would continue "until the people are able to impose on the speculators what the government is able to impose under the law."

The resolution was considered to mean the forcible confiscation of wheat and its distribution among the people.

Avezzano, Italy, via Rome, Jan 31—Monsignor Bagnoli bishop of Marsica, today inaugurated a hut chape 1 in which a solemn requiem mass was said for earthquake victims. All the civil and military authorities attended the function. Thousands knelt in prayer for the dead. The bishop paid tribute to King Victor Emmanuel, Queen Helena, and Pope Benedict for aid rendered the people in the earthquake district.

PERSONNEL OF TRADE COMMISSION DECIDED

Names to be Sent to Senate During This Week.

Senator Simmons Recommended Samuel L. Rogers, But His Name Not Mentioned—Rogers May Land Another Job.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 31.—President Wilson has decided upon the men whom he will name as members of the Federal Trade Commission. Your correspondent is able to give the list upon the highest authority. It follows:

Joseph E. Davies, Wisconsin, Democrat.

E. N. Hurley, Chicago, Democrat.

William J. Harris, Georgia, Democrat.

George L. Record, New Jersey, Progressive.

William H. Parry, Seattle, Wash., Republican.

Senator Simmons, had recommended Samuel L. Rogers, his former campaign manager, as a member of the Trade Commission. The appointment of Mr. Harris creates a vacancy as director of the census and Mr. Rogers may be given this place. Rogers was mentioned for the census job before Harriss was appointed. It may be that the President will favor Senator Simmons by giving Rogers this place.

It is believed that the names of the Commissioners will go to the Senate this week, though the President may withhold them until after the filibuster on the ship purchase bill is over.

F. R. A.

TRAGEDY ENACTED IN WEALTHY HOME

Father Kills His Wife, Two Daughters and Self

RIFLE WITH SILENCER

Others in the House Knew Nothing of Bloody Tragedy for Hours—Despondent Father Left Only Son of Entire Family.

New York, January 31. — Armed with a magazine rifle equipped with a silencer, Herman Auerbach, a wealthy real estate operator, despondent over financial reverses, today shot and killed his wife and two daughters, as they slept, and then killed himself.

His son, Lester, a high school student, was the only member of the family left alive. So completely did the silencing device muffle the reports of the weapon that the tragedy was not discovered until several hours later, when the son found under his door a note from his father, requesting him to telephone relatives.

The quadruple killing took place in an exclusive apartment house on Central Park, West.

Coroner Feinberg, after an investigation stated that Auerbach evidently had planned the tragedy for several days, and had executed it with calm deliberation.

The son informed the coroner that his father had brought the rifle home nine days ago.

A maid in the Auerbach home who had not been disturbed by the shooting, arose as usual, but made no effort to call the family until 10 o'clock, when, failing to get responses from the others, she aroused Lester. The boy found under his door a note in his father's writing, which read:

"When you wake up, telephone Uncles Leopold and Joe Levy and Grand Pa."

All Dead in Their Beds.

The boy went to his father's room, where he found his father and mother dead in their beds, between which lay the rifle.

Dashing into the room of his two sisters, he found Beatrice, aged 18, and Daisy, two years younger, dead, too, with the bed clothing tucked about them and drawn over their dead bodies. The boy notified the police. He then broke down and became frantic.

The coroner found on a desk in Auerbach's room four empty cartridge shells of heavy calibre, apparently ejected from the rifle after each shot. Inasmuch as the fourth bullet was that with which Auerbach ended his own life, the coroner could not understand how all four shells had been picked up, but finally decided that the son might have found the fourth and placed it with the others, without realizing what he was doing.

Until a few years ago, Auerbach had been a member of a New York candy firm, from which he retired to devote his attention to real estate. A few months ago, it is said, his property was valued at nearly $1,000,000.

War News at a Glance

In Poland, East Prussia and the Carpathians extended operations continue without, so far as is known, any decisive advantage being attained by any of the contestants. On the Carpathian front, Russia reports the fighting is gradually asuming the character of a general battle. Here the Austrians have brought up large reinforcements and have been joined by the Germans.

Again in the West there is a comparative lull, only the artillery being engaged on most of the front although at various points the firing by heavy guns has been intense.

Emperor William, who has returned to Berlin is said to be suffering from the throat affection which on several occasions previously has given him trouble. A Berlin dispatch says he is to put himself in the hands of his medical adviser.

Notwithstanding the fact that the aggressive operations under taken by the Germans in honor of the Emperor's birthday did not meet with great success, fresh German troops are concentrating in Belgium with heavy war supplies and this is considered an indication that they soon will make another ottempt to pierce the Allies lines in Flanders.

The German Emperor is quoted by a Cologne newspaper as declaring recently when pinning the iron cross on a German soldier: "We will stay in hostile territory until the enemy is vanquished or has collapsed".

It has been definitely ascertained that the German submarine U-21 sank three steamers in the Irish sea near Liverpool Saturday. A German submarine also has torpedoed two British steamers in the English channel off Havre.

Princess Patricia's regiment of Canadians are reported to have inflicted severe losses on a German landsturm regiment and to have captured a number of prisoners during the defense of their trenches near LaBassee. The Canadian casualties were slight.

In Rome troops were called out to quell a disturbance started by persons antagonistic to a meeting organized by prominent persons for the purpose of giving impetus to a movement in favor of Italy maintaining neutrality.

The former Hamburg-American Line steamer Dacia, which now flies the American flag, has sailed from Galveston for Roiterdam with a cargo of cotton destined for Germany. Great Britain has served notice that the Dacia will be seized and in such event the United States government will make inquiries as to the reason for this action with the object of safe guarding the rights of the American owner.

MUCH WORK AHEAD FOR LEGISLATURE

Suffrage Leaders Headed for Capitol City Tuesday.

"BOOZE BILL" HEARING

Both Wings of State Legislature Face Heavy Grind During Coming Week —Insurance Committee in House to Vote

(Special Star Corespondence)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 31—Members of the General Assembly are forewarned that during the coming week there will be the biggest and handsomest lobby in Raleigh that has never haunted the hotel lobbies and the corridors and cloak rooms of the legislative halls during a session of the legislature. Indeed the van-guard of this powerful lobby is already gathering and it will be here in full force by Tuesday afternoon when there will be the joint committee hearing of the Hobgood and Roberts and other bills pending in the legislature for woman's suffrage.

Dr. Anna Shaw, the national head of the movement is due here Tuesday and in the meantime advocates of equal suffrage in all parts of the State who can possibly be induced to come to Raleigh are heading this way, inspired by the campaign committes, under the direction of Mrs. Archabald Henderson, of The University of North Carolina, who is the head of the movement in this State.

However, the opinion generally expressed among the law makers is that while, the movement may result in winning over some votes for the movement not heretofore openly lined up for suffrage, there is not the least possibility of the pending bills passing and of a submission of the question of a suffrage amendment to the constitution to the people at the next general election as the bills provide. This legislature, it is insisted by those in close touch with the sentiment of the legislators, is opposed to suffrage by a large majority and the insistance is that nothing like a majority of the women of the State have any desire to exercise the ballot.

The Next Largest Job

The next biggest committee hearing that is thus far scheduled is that on the State Anti-Saloon League bills to cut out deliveries of liquors for beverage purposes and stop the manufactura and sale of malt, such as is used in illicit distilling. The Hearing is to be soon, and at that time the expectation is that arguments both for and against the bills will be heard, there being serious question raised even by numbers of prominent prohibitionists as to the wisdom of enacting so dastic measure of this kind at this time.

The House committee o ninsurance is to meet Tuesday afternoon for the purpose of taking a vote on the Seawell bills for confering power to control fire insurance rates on the State Department of Insurance and apply the system of contingent fee compensation for fire insurance agents on the basis of 12 1-2 per cent flat and 12 1-2 per cent conditioned on the profits of the agency. The House committee, in conjunction with the Senate committee gave a joint hearing for and against these measures the past week, the Senate committee sitting with the House comnitee without really having any bill before them at all, but purely to save the advocates and opponets of the bills the necessity of repeating the arguments when the bills do get officially before the Senate committees.

No Special Orders

The House has no special orders (Continued on Page Two.)

SMALL TORNADO SWEEPS STATES OF SOUTHWEST

Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma Visited by Wind.

No Lives Have Been Reported Lost But Property Damage Heavy in Many Small Towns—Temperatures Are Falling

Dallas, Texas. Jan. 30.—The eastern portion of Texas and parts of Arkansas and Oklahoma early today felt the effects of a severe windstorm which at Tyler, Texas, and Malvern and Garland City, Ark., assumed the proportions of a tornado. Falling temperatures also were noted. No serious delay to traffic or communication lines were reported.

No death has been reported tonight Tyler, Texas., and Malvern, Ark., reported the greatest property damage. At Tyler the damage is estimated at approximately $15,000 and at Malvern, $10,000.

Marshall, Texas, and the surrounding country suffered loss from wires blown down and outhouses damaged. Jefferson, Gainesville and Childress, Tex., reported severe winds. At Tulsa, Okla., the temperature, according to unofficial figures dropped 40 degrees during the day, while Enid, Okla., reported snow an inch deep.

At Garland City, several frame houses were blown down and property damage was estimated at several thousand dollars. No one was injured. At Malvern 15 small buildings were wrecked and the plants of several lum- (Continued on Page Two.)

TO RESUME FIGHT OVER BILL TODAY

Democrats and Republicans Ready for the Fray.

A CONTINUOUS SESSION

Armed to the Teeth With Arguments Both Sides are Confident of Victory in the End—Ship Purchase Measure

Washington, Jan. 31.—The legislative struggle in the Senate over the government ship purchase bill, which seems destined to take historic place in the annals of Congress, will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when the Senate reconvenes after a recess since Saturday midnight.

When Democratic leaders consented Saturday to a recess at midnight, Republican opponents of the bill declared it was a sign of weakening, but the administration generals, insisted tonight they would renew the fight with more vigor than ever; that no quarter would be shown and that the opposition must talk night and day until the bill is put up for passage. They are confident that three or four more days of continuous session will force a roll call on the Fletcher substitute which is the ship bill as amended in caucus and that thereafter the measure will move quickly through remaining parliamentary stages.

Republican leaders are just as confident they can prevent the passage of the bill at this session.

Senator William Alden Smith, who talked for more than five hours Saturday night, will resume his address tomorrow. Senator Jones, of Washington, plans to follow him and to break all records for continuous speaking.

Continuously Before Senate

"We propose to keep the bill continuously before the Senate from now on," was Majority Leader Kern's dictum tonight.

"We are ready for any campaign the Democrats may inaugurate" asserted Senator Gallinger, the minority leader.

Many Republican senators have long speeches in preparation. Notwithstanding the formidable array of the opposition, however, Democrats say their parliamentary advantage at this stage of the struggle soon can be pressed home and that a way will be found to break the deadlock.

What will be the fate of President Wilson's veto of the immigration bill is a subject of great interest in Congress for the week. The veto message will be called up Thursday and probably the entire day and much of the night will be devoted to its discussion on a motion to reconsider the vote by which it originally was passed and to pass it over the executive disapproval. House leaders are not certain the required two-thirds majority vote can be procured. If it passes few doubt but the Senate would give it considerably more than the necessary two-thirds vote, it having passed there originally by 50 to 72.

Senator Reed who has opposed the administration in much of the party legislation—has given notice of his intention to support the President's veto of the immigration bill in a Senate speech tomorrow if he can get the floor during the ship purchase bill debate. The Missouri senator voted against the bill.

The naval appropriation bill continues the unfinished business in the House with the fight over the building programme pending. Debate will be resumed Tuesday and an effort will be made to reach a final vote by Sunday night.

In the House today memorial services were held for the late Senator Joseph F. Johnston and the late Representative William Richardson of Alabama. Representative Underwood presided and also delivered an address. Other eulogies were delivered by Minority Leader Mann, Representative Webb and the members of the Alabama delegation.

MEMPHIS BANKERS COME UP FOR TRIAL TODAY

C. P. Raine, Charged With Misappropriating Over Million Dollars.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 31.—C. P. Raine, former president of the Mercantile bank of this city, which closed its doors February 8, 1914, and C. E. Neuhardt, president, and five other officials of the suspended Chickasaw Bank and Trust Company, will be called for trial in Federal court here tomorrow on charges of using the mails to defraud. S. L. Sparks, cashier, P. J. Nelson, Brown, directorstaoinshrdluunnunnun teller; Jacob Goldbaum and J. B. Brown, directors, and W. S. Biles, a stockholder, are co-defendants with Neuhardt.

Sylvester R. Rush, special attorney for the Department of Justice will assist in the prosecution of the Chickasaw bank officials who probably will be tried first.

The Chickasaw Bank and Trust Company was placed in the hands of the receiver January 8, 1913. The bank was captalized at $25,000 and held deposits of $209,000. Indictments returned against Neuhardt, Sparks and Nelson by the county grand jury recently were dismissed.

Eighteen indictments also are pending in the state courts against Raine charging him with the misappropriation of $1,091,000 of funds of the Mercantile bank. Raine's personal estate, valued at approximately 300,000 was turned over to the receiver which with the assets found, and $300,000 subscribed by the stockholders, provided a fund sufficient to pay the depositors almost in full.

The affairs of the Chickasaw Bank and Trust Company still are in liquidation.

NO UNNEUTRAL ACT TO BE COMMITTED

By the American Government in Purchase of Ships

NO STATEMENT IS MADE

Washington Government Expects No Protest or Statement of Views From Belligerents Until Bill is Passed.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The United States does not intend to be drawn into discussion with a foreign government as to whether it has a right to buy belligerent ships, until the bill pending in the Senate is enacted into law and there is a decision as to where purchases are to be made. Believing that no foreign power has grounds for supposing that in purchasing ships an unneutral act will be committed no protests are expected in advance of action by the American government.

This was made clear on the highest authority tonight after the return of Secretary Bryan to the State Department. It became known also that the Secreary himself declined to make a statement.

Neither he nor any other official of the American government had asked for or received the views, formally or unofficially, of belligerent governments on the shipping bill.

Views on Registry.

Great Britain and France have given the American government their views on changes of registry in connection with various phases of the question that have developed since the outbreak of the war with the seizing of the Brindilla and the purchase of the Dacia which sailed today from Galveston on a test voyage, with a non-contraband cargo for a neutral port. But in accordance with diplomatic usage, the State Department does not consider that anything that may have been said by the foreign governments in special cases of transfer of flag or on the general subject applies to the purposes of the pending bill because the United States government would be a party to the transaction, whereas in all previous cases considered, private individuals alone have figured.

It is believed in well informed quarters that an equal distribution of the American government's purchases among British, French, German and Austrian ships would not meet with serious objection by the belligerents.

Confident of Right.

The Washington government, it is said on highest authority, confident of its right, does not intend to surrender its right to bestow the American flag on its own or private vessels bought after the outbreak of hostilities, if the transactions are of a bona fide character. Any general or wholesale release of German and Austrian ships by one individual or set of individuals or by the American government itself, easily might present grounds for complaint by the Allies, it was said in official quarters just as the purchase of large numbers of British or French ships might be objectionable to the Germanic allies. But no such plan is in contemplation and any protest from any foreign government in advance of actual purchase of ships will be regarded, high officials indicated, as a reflection on the integrity of President Wilson, who under the bill would be given power to make the purchases. An unrestricted right on the part of the government to buy belligerent as well as neutral ships, is desired, it is said, to prevent neutral ships from being offered at prohibitive prices.

There is every indication that before the pending bill becomes a law, diplomatic phases of the question of change of registry, will develop more concretely the views of each of the belligerents. The case of the Dacia is a test of the right of change of flag after the outbreak of hostilities. Great Britain admittedly had declared may such changes as legal and her ruling in prize court on the Dacia will constitute an important precedent.

State Department officials claim the British and American doctrines on the subjects have been virtually the same for a century and it was pointed out that any departure now by England must be considered in the light of England's position as a natural in subsequent wars.

The procedure in the Dacia case will attract worldwide attention. England has served notice that her fleet will seize the vessel. The United States expecting this, in preparing to safeguard the right of the American owner. The question as to whether it is a bona fide transaction will be the main points on which the case will hinge.

Great Britain already has affirmed officially in the case of the Brindilla, that she will recognize transfers of flag where the ownership of a vessel is continuously American and officials believe that she has in that respect admitted the general right of transfer of flag after the outbreak of hostilities if the bona fide character of the transaction is proven.

SHIPS CAN ENTER THE BALTIC WITH SAFETY

Commander of Naval Station There Says Submarines Have Gone

Berlin, Jan 31—(By wireless to London) The commander of the naval station on the Baltic announces that ships will be safe in the Baltic if the routes previously recommended are followed. This statement was made in reply to squeries from ship owners regarding the safety of navigation as the result of submarine attacks on the Gazelle.

The German cruiser Gazelle was torpedoed by a submarine of unknown nationality near the Island of Rueger in the Baltic on January 26th.

BRITISH SHIPPING SUFFERS DAMAGES

German Submarines Wage War on Freight Steamers.

ALONG BOTH COASTS

In Addition to Raid on West Coast Saturday Two Steamers Were Sunk in English Channel by Active German Craft.

London, Jan. 31.—The toll taken by the German submarine U-21 in its raid late Saturday in the Irish sea, in the vincinity of Liverpool still stands at three ships—the steamers Ben Cruachen, Linda Blanche and the Kilcoan the last a small vessel. The Kilcoan crew was landed today on the Isle of Man by a coastwise steamer.

In addition a German submarine also torpedoed two British steamers in the English channel near Havre, the Tokomaru and Icaria.

The Irish sea raider escaped and shipping interests, confident she has returned to her base, ordered a resumption of normal traffic today.

In addition to the three vessels she is known to have sunk, she chased at least five other ships. These include the steamer Graphic, with 100 passengers and a crew of 40 and the smaller boats Atreus, Ava, Kathleen and Edymion. All these vessels escaped in zig-zag flight.

The Graphic's captain had his passengers don life belts and sent the crew to the stoke hole so that the steamer could keep up a full head of steam. The captain also warned by wireless vessels from coming into the zone of the submarine's activity.

The Allan Line steamer Scandinavian from St. John, N. B., January 22 for Liverpool with 500 passengers on board, learned of the raid of the U-21 and put into Queenstown. After remaining in Queenstown for a short time the steamer proceeded for Liverpool.

TWO IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

French Official Statement Gives Out Fact That Submarines Active.

Paris, Jan. 31.—Two British vessels were torpedoed by a German submarine in addition to the Ben Cruachen, and the Linda Blanche, whose sinking was reported last night. This was made known in the following official statement given out here today by the ministry of marine:

"The British steamer Tokomaru has been sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine. The English vessels Icaria also was torpedoed in the same locality. In the Irish sea the English steamers Linda Blanche and Ben Cruachen were torpedoed.

"Hitherto the Germans before attacking a merchant vessel, always allowed the crews sufficient time to embark in the ship's boats. That custom has now been abandoned, as is shown by the bombardment of the Admiral Ganteume which was filled with Belgian women and children refugees. The German marine has decided to violate systematically international law."

The crew of the Tokomaru was rescued by the trawler Semper. No details are available concerning the Icaria.

The Tokomaru was a vessel of 3,912 tons. She sailed from Newcastle, New South Wales, on October 29. Shipping records made no mention of the Icaria. The French steamer Admiral Ganteume was sunk October 26 while on her way from Calias to Havre with Belgian refugees of whom 40 lost their lives.

FOURTH BATTLE IN ON IN CARPATHIANS

(Continued from Page One.)

pases of Dukla and Vyszkow the fighting is gradually asuming the character of a general battle. In this region the Austrians, having concentrated contingents from some of their adjoining sectors and from other fronts, have attempted to deliver an offensive through the valley of the lower San-Est roads leading across the passes to Sambor and Stry.

"During the 28th and 29th battles in the Carpathians were favorable to us in several sections of our front. Particularly fortunate was our offensive in the region of the village of Nijnia Polianka, Southwest of Dukla (Galicia) where by bayonet attacks we captured three lines of the enemy's trenches.

"On the front southwest of Jasliska, and Baligrod and Southeast of Uoudoviski, in one sector our troops gained a position protected by wire fences.

Took Many Prisoners

"During these two days we took 35 more officers and 2,500 soldiers prisoners, captured two rapid fire guns and one cannon, while our other troops took prisoners, the precise number of which has not been determined.

"On the Black sea on January 27 our fleet hunted out near Samsoon the Turkish cruiser Medjidieh and Bresian pursuing them until night fall. On January 25, 26, 27 our torpedo craft sank several Turkish sailing ships. On the 28 one effected a bold raid upon Trebidsond where after cannonading, the enemy's troops which fled the damaged barracks and flour depots. The same torpedo boat silenced at Rizah two of the enemy's batteries sank several feluccas and damaged barracks."

The following report from the general staff of the Russian army of the Caucasus was given out:

"On the Sarikamy front on the evening of January 27, one or our columns, profiting by a snowstorm, crosed the crest of the mountains and seized, after a violent struggle, the village of Garness, making prisoners, the chief and his staff, 16 officers, seven surgeons and 350 others and capturing three cannon, more than 200 rifles, a convoy train and a large quantity of war munitions and provisions.

"The next day the Turks attacks this column but were repulsed by a counter attack with great loses, abandoning to us a rapid fire gun.

"Elsewhere there have been the usual fusillades".

EYEWITNESS OF BATTLE

Report of Fighting on January 25 Given by British Official.

London, Jan. 31.—"Our men in many cases fought with bayonets and even knocked out many Germans with their fists. A story is told of one man who broke into a house held by eight Germans, bayoneted four and captured the rest while he continued to 'suck at his clay pipe,' says the official 'eyewitness' with the British expeditionary force, describing the battle of January 25, when the Germans attacked the British North and South of La-Bassee Canal and captured some trenches, which the French official report today says have been re-taken.

"At 8 o'clock in the morning," says the eyewitness, "the Germans assaulted the British and French south of the canal and at one point penetrated our lines. About the same time they attacked Givenchy north o fthe canal, and temporarily gained a foothold in the place. But as the Germans serged forward our men met them with cold steel killing 100 with the bayonet.

"The fighting proceeded for some hours at close quarters but by noon we had re-occupied the whole of our original tranches around the village. The Germans showed the utmost determination, delivering no less than five attacks on the northeast corner of Givenchy. Their losses were only several scattered bodies, all who penetrated our line being killed practically to a man. Our casualties were comparatively light.

"Meanwhile on the south of the canal the struggle was contested fiercely throughout the day. The Germans advancing along the main road were caught by our machine guns and left the ground littered with dead to the estimated number of 300. But as has been said, they penetrated our line at one point.

"By a counter attack, however, in co-operation with the French, the Allies drove them back. Though we did otn win back our original position, we established ourselves in a fresh line close behind it.

"The total casualties of the Germans are reported to have amounted to more than 1,000 in their efforts against our line. Against the French also, south of us, their attacks were troubled with slaughter. They also attacked the French east of Ypres, in the neighborhood of Zonnekeke. Here they were repulsed leaving 300 dead hanging on wire entanglements.

"On the whole it may be said that the 25th of January was a bad day for the enemy in this portion of their line. They paid dearly for the one small gain they achieved."

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT.

Describes Developments in West During Day—Attacks Made.

Paris, January 31. — The French war office this afternoon issued the following statement of the progress of the war:

"The struggle during the day of the 30th was confined on almost every front to artillery combats. The cannonading was very intense on one side or the other, at numerous points. Our artillery has everywhere secured the advantage.

"Before La Basse the British army retook all the trenches which it momentarily lost. The Germans have cannonaded the belfry and church of Fonquevillers (to the south of Arras).

"In the sectors of Arras, Roye, Soissons, Rheims and Perthes, our batteries have destroyed two of the enemy's pieces, several field works, a certain number of lance-bombs, and dispersed several concentrations of troops, bivouac and convoys.

"In the Argonne, in the woods of La-Grurie, where our troops were obliged on the 29th to retreat slightly as already reported, the Germans yesterday delivered near Fontaine Madame three new attacks, which were repulsed.

"From the Argonne to the Vosges there has been no change. We hold, notably near Badonviller, the village of Angemont, which the Germans pretend to have occupied.

The following official bulletin was issued today:

"There is nothing new to report."

TROUBLE AT ROME

Neutralists Attempt to Hold Meeting Attacked by Republicans.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Troops with fixed bayonets today re-established order at a meeting called by senators, members of the chamber of deputies and other prominent persons to forward a movement in favor of Italy maintaining neutrality.

Many persons, mostly Republicans who oppose neutrality, gathered at the entrance to the hall and attacked the neutralists. The ears of Deputy Bruno Belmonte, leader of the neutralists, were boxed and some one spat in his face. He defended himself with his cane.

During the disorder cries of "Shame, Prince Von Buelow has bought you, you supporters of Austria!" rose from the anti-neutralists.

Police failed to handle the situation and troops restored order.

After this incident the anti-neutralists attempted to approach the Austrian embassy, crying "Down with Austria! Down with Germany! Long live France!" and "Long live the war!"

The troops again dispersed the crowds.

LEHON AND HIS AIDES ARE FOUND NOT GUILTY

Verdict Returned at Atlanta Late Yesterday Afternoon.

Trial is a Direct Outcome of the Famous Leo M. Frank Case—Defendants Charged With Procuring False Affidavits.

Atlanta, Jan. 31. — A verdict of not guilty was returned by the jury in Fulton county Superior Court late today in the case of Dan. S. Lehon, C. C. Tedder and Arthur Thurman, who were tried on charges of subornation of perjury in connection with the Leo M. Frank case.

Lehon is Southern manager of the William J. Burns National Detective Agency; Tedder was formerly employed by the agency, and Thurman is a local lawyer.

The trial began last Tuesday and the case was given to the jury late last night. Judge Ben Hill held a session of the court this afternoon to receive the verdict. Only a few persons besides the lawyers and court attaches were present when the verdict of acquittal was announced.

The three defendants were accused of having procured false affidavits from Rev. C. B. Ragsdale, formerly pastor of a local church, and R. L. Barber, in which affiants declared they had overheard James Conley, a negro, tell another negro he had killed a girl in the pencil factory where the body of Mary Phagan was found. Ragsdale and Barber later repudiated the affidavits. Conley now is serving a year's imprisonment as accessory after the murder of the Phagan girl.

The three men were tried on the indictment charging them with bribing Ragsdale.

Solicitor General Dorsey stated that, in view of today's verdict, it was unlikely they would be tried on the indictment charging bribery of Barber.

DIDN'T PUBLISH ALL.

Russian Paper Says Germany Publishes Part, But Not All, of Correspondence.

Petrograd, January 31. — The Official Messenger publishes the following:

"The German government has published several telegrams which the Emperor of Russia exchanged with Emperor William before the war. Among these telegrams, nevertheless, is one which is not published; a dispatch from his Russian Majesty, dated July 29th, 1914, containing a proposition to submit the Austro-Serbian conflict to The Hague Tribunal.

"Germany thus appears to desire to pass over in silence the Russian Emperor's attempt to prevent the approaching collision three days before the war was officially declared with us.

"In view of this, the minister of foreign affairs is authorized to publish the telegram of which this is the text:

"Thanks for your conciliatory and friendly telegram. Inasmuch as the official message presented today by your ambassador to my minister was conveyed in a very different tone, I beg you to explain this divergency. It would be right to give over the Austro-Serbian problem to The Hague conference. I trust in your wisdom and freindship."

MUCH WORK AHEAD OF LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page One.)

for the coming week. The Senate has four special orders for the week. First of all there is the bill to allow women freeholders to join in petitions for elections on bond elections, special school and other tax levies, this being set specially for Tuesday morning.

The bills for the repeal of the long and short haul clause of the Justice Act for the regulation of intrastate freight rates are a special order for Wednesday noon. These are the Page bill that has passed the House and provides for the absolute repeal of the clause as to all railroads; the Ward bill in the Senate, which is a duplicate of the Page bill; and the McRae amendment which is designed to limit the repeal of the clause to freight rates in which railroad lines under 100 miles in length are directely interested as participants in the handling of the freight.

Then on Thursday there is the special order tax for the Muse bill to prescribe that the State Treasurer shall be required to give credit on the books of the Treasury to the State's Prison only for the actual cost of maintenance and other expenses in providing convicts for railroad construction in exchange for stock in the road, instead as at present giving credit for the par value of the stock taken in exchange for the work. This bill is really designed to stop this convict work indirectly after the defeat of the Page bills last week that were directly aimed to this end. There is conceded to be no change for the passage of the Muse bill.

The other special order for the week in the Senate is the educational bill by Senator Giles to provide for the uniform examination and cirtification of public school teachers. It is set for Friday and there is every indication that it will have easy sailing.

SMALL TORNADO SWEEPS STATES OF SOUTHWEST

Continued From Page One

ber companies damaged. No one was injured.

MANY CHILDREN INJURED

Destruction of Buildings at Orphanage at New Orleans Proves Serious.

New Orleans, Jan. 31.—Twenty boys and girls, of from four to 16 years of age were injured here today when a building connected with St. Apgonus Orphan Asylum collapsed during a heavy wind storm. Georgia Buckley Colus, 16, and Oscar Henry, 12, are in a hospital in a dangerous condition, the girl with a possible fracture of the spine and the boy with severe injuries about the head. The other children received fractured limbs, bruises and cuts.

The building destroyed was a raised two-story frame structure which was being converted into a recreation building for the inmates of the orphanage. The space underneath had been enclosed as a playground.

Fifty children were in the structure just after the noon hour when the storm reached its height and the building began to sway. The nuns had gone to attend prayers. The children became frantic and 30 escaped by sliding down stairways and jumping from the windows.

The wind attained a velocity of 52 miles an hour here. Several structures were unroofed, electric and telephone lines put out of commission and a small tug moored to a wharf on the water front, was sunk.

London, February 1.—The German Emperor returned to Berlin from the front because of the state of his health according to a report from the German capital received by the Exchange Telegraph company by way of Amsterdam. The Emperor, the dispatch adds, will consult his medical adviser concerning his throat, which has given him much trouble.

BRYAN'S DEFINITION OF RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

Full Text of Notable Letter by the Secretary of State to Chairman Stone, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in Defense of the Government's Interpretation of Neutrality.

Secretary Bryan's letter to Chairman Stone, of the Senate foreign relations committee, defending neutrality of the United States in the European war, abstract of which was published in The Star Monday morning, created a great deal of interest, so much so that this paper has received requests that the full text of the letter be published. The letter is one of the most interesting documents that have come from the State Department at Washington in some time, and is as follows:

"Hon. William J. Stone, Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Stone:

"I have received your letter of the 8th instant, referring to frequent complaints or charges made in one form or another through the press that this government has shown partiality to Great Britain, France and Russia against Germany and Austria during the present war, and stating that you have received numerous letters to the same effect from sympathizers with the latter powers. You summarize the various grounds of these complaints and ask that you be furnished with whatever information the department may have touching these points of complaint, in order that you may be informed as to what the true situation is in regard to these matters.

"In order that you may have such information as the department has on the subjects referred to in your letter, I will take them up seriatim.

"(1) Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless.

"The reason that wireless messages and cable messages require different treatment by a neutral government is as follows:

"Communications by wireless cannot be interrupted by a belligerent. With a submarine cable it is otherwise. The possibility of cutting the cable exists, and if a belligerent posses naval superiority, the cable is cut, as was the German cable near the Azores by one of Germans' enemies, and as was the British cable near Fanning Island by a German naval force. Since a cable is subject to hostile attack, the responsibility falls upon the belligerent and not upon the neutral to prevent cable communication.

"A more important reason, however, at least from the point of view of a neutral government, is that messages sent out from a wireless station in neutral territory may be received by belligerent warships on the high seas. If these messages, whether plain or in cipher, direct the movements of warships or convey to them information as to the location of an enemy's public or private vessels, the neutral territory becomes a base of naval operations, to permit which would be essentially unneutral.

"As a wireless message can be received by all stations and vessels within a given radius, every message in cipher, whatever its intended destination, must be censored, otherwise military information may be sent to warships off the coast of a neutral. It is manifest that a submarine cable is incapable of becoming a means of direct communication with a warship on the high seas; hence its use cannot as a rule make neutral territory a base for the direction of naval operations.

"(2) Censorship of mails and in some cases repeated destruction of American letters on neutral vessels.

"As to the censorship of mails, Germany as well as Great Britain has pursued this course in regard to private letters falling into their hands. The unquestioned right to adopt a measure of this sort makes objection to it inadvisable.

"It has been asserted that American mail on board of Dutch steamers has been repeatedly destroyed. No evidence to this effect has been filed with government, and therefore no representations have been made. Until such a case is presented in concrete form, this government would not be justified in presenting the matter to the offending belligerent. Complaints have come to the department that mail on board neutral steamers has been opened and detained but there seem to be but few cases where the mail from neutral countries has not been finally delivered, When mail is sent to belligerent countries open and is of a neutral and private character it has not been molested, so far as the department is advised.

"(3) Searching of American vessels for German and Austrian subjects on the high heas and in territorial waters of a belligerent.

"So far as this government has been informed, no American vessels on the high seas, with two exceptions, have been detained or searched by belligerent warships for German and Austrian subjects. One of the exceptions to which reference is made is now the subject of a rigid investigation, and vigorous representations have been made to the offending government. The other exception, where certain German passengers were made to sign a promise not to take part in the war, has been brought to the attention of the offending government with a declaration that such procedure, if true, is an unwarranted exercise of jurisdiction over American vessels in which this government will not acquiesce.

"An American private vessel entering voluntarily the territorial waters of a belligerent becomes subject to its municipal laws, as do the persons on board the vessel.

"There have appeared in certain publications the assertion that failure to protest in these cases is an abandonment of the principle for which the United States went to war in 1812. If the failure to protest were true, which it is not, the principle involved, is entirely different from the one appealed to against unjustifiable impressment of Americans in the British navy in time of peace.

"(4) Submission without protest to British violations of the rules regarding absolute and conditional contraventions, the declaration of London and international law.

bad as laid down in The Habue con-

"There is no Hague convention which deals with absolute or conditional contraband, and, as the declaration of London is not inforce, the rules of international law only apply. As to the articles to be regarded as contraband, there is no general agreement between nations. It is the practice of a century, either in time of peace or after the outbreak of war, to declare the articles which it will consider as absolute or conditional contraband. It is true that a neutral government is seriously affected by this declaration, as the rights of its subjects or citizens may be impaired. But the rights and interests of belligerents and neutrals are opposed in respect to contraband articles and trade and there is no tribunal to which questions of difference may be readily submitted.

"The record of the United States in the past is not free from criticism. When neutral this government has stood for a restricted list of absolute and conditional contraband. As a belligerent, we have contended for a liberal list according to our conception of the necessities of the case.

"The United States has made earnest representations to Great Britain in regard to the seizure and detention by the British authorities of all American ships or cargoes bona fide destined to neutral ports, on the ground that such seizures and detentions were contrary to the existing rules of international law. It will be recalled, however, that American courts have established various rules bearing on these matters. The rule of 'continuous voyage' has been not only asserted by American tribunals but extended by them. They have exercised the right to determine from the circumstances whether the ostensible was the real destination. They have held that the shipment of articles of contraband to a neutral port 'to order,' from which, as a matter of fact, cargoes had been transshipped to the enemy, is corroborative evidence that the cargo is really destined to the enemy, instead of to the neutral port of delivery. It is thus seen that some of the doctrines which appear to bear harshly upon neutrals at the present time are analogous to or outgrowths from policies adopted by the United States when it was a belligerent. The government therefore cannot consistently protest against the application of rules which it has followed in the past, unless they have not been practiced as heretofore.

"(5) Acquiescence without protest to the inclusion of copper and other ar-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Do you know that many people read the *want ads.* in this paper *before* they do the *news?*

It proves that the little classified ads. are next to the *hearts* and *needs* of the *people.*

You are sure to get *results* if you use our small ad. columns.

UNCLE SAM'S ENORMOUS GUN TO PROTECT PANAMA CANAL.

This enormous rifle, believed to be the largest single piece of armor ever made, is being shipped by the United States government to protect the Panama Canal. The photograph shows the great 16-inch gun on its way to Watertown, Mass., where it will be made ready for shipment to the canal. It weighs 284,000 pounds. The car on which the gun is carried itself weighs 192,420 pounds and no fewer than thirty-two wheels were necessary to hold it

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THE COME-BACK

BY E. E. BUNDY
In Trinity Archive
(Trinity College Magazine.)

Rube Darking, one of Washington's pitching staff, sat in a big chair in the lobby of Hotel Detroit. His feet were flat on the tiling; his hands lay flat on his knees; about his hips a certain loose heaviness hung as though some of the weight of his shoulders had slipped down there; and his eyes, deep set, yellow and round as a hawk's, held in their present vacuity a suggestion of the same stolid weariness.

It was 10 in the morning. The Washington team had arrived on the midnight train, and was to play Detroit this afternoon; again tomorrow, and a doubleheader the next day. Once in a while one of the younger members of the team would drift over to the cigar stand, buy a cigar, and then walk out into the open air.

Upon the forehead of Rube Darking a hundred little drops of sweat suddenly sprang. He sat still just as he had been doing, but his eyes dropped to the floor.

What had happened was this: Two drummers who had been standing near Darking were debating on who would pitch for Washington that afternoon. One said Darking would start, but he could not last over five innings, as he was slowing up as a pitcher, and that it would be only a short time before he would be released.

This hit Darking like a bullet. He realized that they were speaking the truth, and it hurt him to the heart. He could remember when he was the mainstay of the Washington team, when he and a young pitcher named Walter Jonnings, kept the Washington team in second place in the pennant race.

The change had come in the last year. He had found himself pitching well for a few innings, and then he would begin giving bases on balls, and this would always happen in the last two or three innings. The time had come when he would have to go back to the smaller leagues.

That afternoon Rube Darking was sent into the box, and for six innings pitched good ball. Then in the seventh inning he walked three men in succession, and Dad Griff, the manager of the Washington team, motioned for him to come out of the box. He passed Jonnings, who was coming in to take his place; then went to Dad Griff. "You could have left me in," he said to the manager. "Crawfordy and Cobbley bat next, and I have their number." Griff did not answer, but bent forward on the bench to see what Jonnings could do. Jonnings made the first two pop up, and struck the third man out.

Darking was sitting in the hotel lobby next morning when Dad Griff came up to him and said, "Rube, I would like to see you a few minutes in my room. I want to have a talk with you." Rube went up to Dad's room, and Dad said to him, "Rube, you had better pack up. We have sold you to Brunswick of the Georgia State League."

"All right, Dad," said Rube, but it hurt him and tears came in the poor fellow's eyes. Rube had been Dad Griff's first find, and the two had fought many battles side by side. Yet at this stress they seemed to be divided by a wall of icy indifference.

"Good Luck, Rube," said Griff as Darking reached the door, but Rube, closing it, disclaimed an answer, and old "Gad" was already ashamed of his passing weakness. Thus did Rube Darking go to the minors.

When Darking reached Brunswick, Ga., he fould the team at the tail end, and it had ceased to draw. The local papers greeted him with headlines, and the small boys followed him all over the ball park. When he finally stood on the Brunswick diamond and saw the wooden grandstand, he felt a thousand miles from nowhere. But he took a nonchalant posture and hitched up his pants. It would not take much effort to show up these bush leaguers, thought he.

When the ninth inning had ended, Rube, Darking, late of the Washington team, had been pounded hard, and Brunswick had slipped down another game.

A week later he was in better form. His old cunning came back to him, and he held his opponents to five hits. But pitching for them (the Cordele team) was a young fellow named "Kid" Wilder and he did as well as Rube, and with a few bootings of the ball behind him Darking lost this game also. A winning streak followed, which made him for a moment the favorite of the bleachers, but this was broken, and he finally slipped into the same rut traveled by his club mates. At the end of the first half of the season, he stood, by the percentage of his wins, hardly above the ruck of unsuccessful pitchers.

Rube began to drink a lot, and to smoke nearly all the time. At times, like an apparition seen through a rift haze, he saw the man he had been, heard the shouts of great crowds, was vaguely disturbed; then sank back into his heavy indifference. Fat began to accumulate on him, clogging his muscles and making him weaker than ever. At rare intervals on very hot days his efficiency, seemed to return. He had speed, his curves broke sharply, Dr. Brannon, sitting in the grandstand, his hat on his knees, said, "There's many a good game in the old horse yet." But Darking fell back into periods of indifference and sometimes he would see himself as in a dream standing in the box in Washington and thousands of people shouting, "Strike old Cobbley out!"

Of the thousands who used to cheer him a few still followed his career, and they would read in the sporting news and say, "Old Rube Darking is all in. He is pitching .400 down in the Georgia State League."

But Rube Darking was to receive a jolt that would put some ginger in him, and it was given by a baseball "fannie" named Miriam Bunston.

Miriam Bunston was a pretty little blonde with golden hair and great, big, deep blue eyes. She was the daughter of one of the most prominent men in Brunswick, and she attended every game of ball that was played on the home grounds. Miriam had also read the records of the ball players up in the "Big Show" and she knew the game as well as anybody. Miriam was what I call a "real girl" and not a dream. She seemed to always root for poor old Rube Darking and she felt sorry for him because she knew that he used to be one of the best pitchers in the major leagues, and she also knew that Rube was ruining himself by drinking so much.

One night the ball team was invited up to the Elks' club to a banquet, and after the banquet there was to be a dance; so the young ladies of the city were invited. Rube didn't want to go, but they finally persuaded him to stay away from the beer garden just one night, and to go up and meet the girls of the city.

Now, when the dancing started, Rube wanted to leave, because he did not know how to dance, and he felt out of place, but Miriam Bunston came up to him and said, "Mr. Darking, I do not dance, either, so please come sit down and talk to me." Miriam wanted to cheer Rube up, and she proceeded to do so.

"You used to play with Washington, didn't you, Mr. Darking?" she asked.

"Yes," answered Rube uncomfortably. There was a silence. Then:

"Of course, I know all about you," said Miriam proudly.

"You are mistaken, Miss Bunston; you don't know all about me."

"Yes I do. You were a great pitcher once."

"I was a pretty good hurler once. Yes, a pretty good hurler once."

"I know all about you. You led the American League for three years."

"How did you learn all of that, Miss Bunston?"

"In the guides. I used to read all about you and 'Dad' Griff."

The intermission between the dances came, so the conversation ceased, but the girl had stirred something within Darking—something that hurt dimly, like an ache in a dream, and when he went to his room he sat up a long time thinking. Yes, just thinking.

A few days later he met Miriam in a drug store and he sat down beside her and ordered drinks.

"Couldn't you do it again?" Miriam asked. 'Couldn't you do it again if you tried?"

"Do what?" asked Darking with a start.

"Pitch major ball again. Couldn't you, if you tried?"

Rube remained very still. That dim, stirring discomfort within him seemed to be swelling—swelling. Suddenly he had a vision. He saw a baseball park with a smooth diamond set in an outfield of flashing green; grandstands and bleachers towered on all sides; brimming with multitudes; a great bridge afar off was black, as with ants, and so were the housetops. He stood in the center of the diamond, and somewhere a pennant with Washington on it flashed.

"Excuse me, Miss Bunston," said Rube.

Miriam wanted to talk to him, so she asked again, "Couldn't you?"

"I don't know," said Darking.

"If you tried, and stopped drinking beer and whiskey?"

"Drinking! Who told you I drank?"

"I can't tell, but please stop it, and try oh, so hard to go back to the majors." After saying this Miriam got up and said, "I will see you again some time, Mr. Darking."

After she left a sort of dim sadness came over Rube, and visions of that major league field with its multitudes, and himself in the center, with all those eyes on him. He went to the saloon and drank to forget, but he did not forget. And little by the little the vague ache within him became more defined, became a longing, a swollen longing. He wanted to pitch once more in the major league, just once; just one game; just once to stand again in the center of that field with the great stands around, a ball in his hand, facing some famous batter.

He went to his room that night, and he could not go to sleep. These words rang in his ear: "Please stop drinking, and try, oh, so hard to go back to the majors." Rube finally got down on his knees and asked God to help him to get back to the major league, and after that night he drank no more.

Darking's pitching improved. He won several games in succession. At one time, of course, in this baby league he could have done so with his eyes shut. But every game there was a little face in the grandstand, and there was always a smile for Rube. When Rube would strike out a man she would always shout, "Keep it up Rube. You are on your way to the majors!" And this was Rube's motto: "I'm on my way to the Big Show."

Rube went down to Dr. Brannon's office and had the old doctor examine him.

"Am I any good, Doc?"

"Yes, Rube, you have ten years of good work in you, but you must work some of that fat off you."

Rube left the office feeling good, and he had a goal to reach, and he had a little friend to encourage him. He began to train and soon he had all surplus flesh off him, and was in good condition.

He soon began to win games, and he became a favorite with all. But this was not what Rube was after. He wanted to be a big leaguer once more, so he began to send old Dad Griff clippings from the papers that praised his pitching.

One afternoon he pitched a no-hit game against the league leaders, and after the game a scout came up to him and shook his hand. It was old Dick Felps, one of Griff's scouts.

"Rube," he said, "I am glad to see you back in your old form."

"Thank you," said Rube.

"I will tell Griff about you when I see him."

"All right, Dick."

A few days after that Rube received a telegram. He opened, read it, and grew red in the face. It read:

"Have drafted you. Report in Washington immediately. Griff."

Rube went to a phone and called up Miriam and told her about the telegram and asked if he could come around and tell her goodbye, as he must leave for Washington at once. Miriam told him "Yes," so Rube went around to tell his little friend goodbye.

When he arrived, Miriam was waiting for him on the porch. He shook her hand and said, "Little mate, we have had a tough voyage. The old boat Comeback was hard to steer, but at last we have reached the beautiful shore and I, the captain of this old boat will never forget how my little shipmate helped me."

"Good bye, Mr. Darking," said Miriam, and tears were in her eyes.

"Oh, I am so happy," said she, "that you are going back to the majors."

"Thank you," said Rube, and he left Miriam and went to the station and caught the train that was to take him back to the Big Show.

When he arrived in Washington the World's series was going on between Washington and the New York Giants. The Giants had won the first two games, and Griff had no pitcher that he could rely on. Jonnings pitched the first game, and pitched good ball for six innings, but in the seventh he weakened, and the Giants drove him from the box and won the game. The same thing happened to Hughes, so now Griff had only youngsters to depend on, and they were inexperienced.

Whizzing through the streets on the way to the hotel, Darking was slightly disappointed with what was within him. This return to the old luxurious life, to the gay city, did not affect him as he had expected. Again and again he found his mind wandering back to his little "mate" in Georgia. Reaching the hotel he went up to Griff's room.

Dad Griff showed no signs of discouragement. He was standing in the center of the room, feet apart, as if meditating some new attack. He gave Rube one searching glance, starting with the face and then to the feet.

"By Joce, you look good, Rube, he said.

"I'm feeling that way," said Rube, squaring his shoulders.

"We'll go out to the grounds and see what you have got, Rube," Dad said.

They went out, taking Street, the catcher, with them. Darking pitched, with Griff behind him watching each ball. Then Griff took up a bat and was soon satisfied.

"You will pitch the next game," said Griff. "And mum's the word. You are the only chance I have got left, anyway," he added with a grin.

The next day was the day that he had dreamed of when he was in Brunswick. He stood in the center of the diamond finely raked, itself set in the center of a field of green grass; a pennant flapped in the breeze at the end of a long white pole; a little to his left a bridge was full of people; on the houses were people as thick as ants. And circling the field, grandstands and bleachers were full of people. Before him a man came to the plate in a black suit; with his bat he hit the plate and faced Darking. Something whispered in Rube's ear, "Captain, try so hard to win for your little mate's sake."

Rube pitched the greatest game of his life. The New York batters could do nothing but strike out and pop up. Washington won the game one to nothing.

Washington had stopped the Giants at last, and the papers were full of the game, and how an old "has been" came back. Everyone wondered what Griff would do for the next game. What he did was simple. He put in Jonnings, who pitched great ball for seven innings, and then he stuck Rube in, and Washington won again, and this game tied the series. Dad stuck Hughes in the next game and the Giants won by the score of four to one. Washington must win two games in succession and everyone said they could not do it, but here is what happened: Rube pitched the game on Saturday and won, and the series was tied up again. All day Sunday the people were betting two to one that New York would win the last game because Washington had no one to pitch except inexperienced pitchers. Darking pitched Saturday, Hughes had been beaten, and Jonnings complained of an injured arm.

Monday came and Griff decided to use a youngster named Engle. Engle went well for five innings; Washington had two runs and New York had one, but in the sixth the Giants filled the bases with one man down, and Griff seemed nervous.

"Rube," he said, "can you finish it?"

"I'll try," was the only answer.

Rube went into the box, with the bases full and one man out. He seemed unsteady, butall of a sudden he braced up. He thought of his little mate and how happy she would be if he could win the game. He pitched the ball and the Giants' batter hit a line drive directly into Gaudil's hands. The big first baseman held to it, and this was the second out. The next man fanned out and Rube was out of a hole. From then on he shut the Giants out, and Washington won the series.

That night Griff and Darking sat in the hotel. Their chairs did not face each other. They were side by side, so that each man, out of the corner of his eye, saw only the other's profile. Each had a cigar in his mouth and each looked unconcerned.

"What do I get out of this series?" asked Rube.

"A share of the gate receipts," said Griff. "It will amount to about two thousand, I guess. And say, Rube, I want to sign you up for next year."

Rube told Griff what he would sign for, and Griff looked up as if he had been robbed.

"What are you going to do with that money?" asked Griff.

"I am going to buy the Brunswick team of the Georgia State League," said Darking, "and I am going to put a good team there."

For the moment Griff was satisfied, but something still in Rube's eye reawakened his lulled suspicion.

"And what else, Rube? What else?"

"I am going back to Brunswick and marry my little mate," and Rube told Griff how his little mate had helped him steer back to the majors.

The following winter Rube Darking spent in Brunswick, Ga., and when training season rolled around, Rube was the captain of another boat, and again Miriam was his mate. This boat was the "Ship of Life," and Captain Darking and his little mate Miriam will ship together until they reach another shore, and let us all hope that this will also be a bright and beautiful shore.

Luck to the ball player who came back, and may he be always as lucky as he was when he got Miriam Bunston for a life mate.

TWELFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN LIFE & TRUST COMPANY

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

Director's Report For The Year 1914

In presenting the twelfth annual report, attention is drawn to the fact that 1914 has been the best year in the history of the Company.

In spite of adverse local conditions, especially in cotton sections, the Company wrote a good volume of new business; $3,576,500 was issued and paid for, the largest amount written in any year since the Company started business.

At the close of the year 8,165 policies, insuring $14,560,037, were in force.

The policy of the Company is a conservative one, the aim being good business rather than big business; consequently, it is the long continuing policyholders who receive the most liberal consideration, and any privileges granted by the latest policy contracts are automatically extended to the holders of old policies where same are not inconsistent with the terms of the old policies. As a proof of their appreciation of this part of the Company's policy, and of faith in the future of the Company, it is sufficient to state that a considerable volume of new business has come from persistent policyholders.

Another feature of the Company's policy is service to policyholders. This is shown in the health conservation work of the Medical Department, by which it is sought to impress the value of good health and good habits upon policyholders. The records show that many policy holders have taken advantage of the offer of free consultation with a home office physician, and that not a few have for the first time been made aware of the presence of one or other of the chronic maladies, and by timely action have been able to get rid of it before it was too late.

It is worthy of note that over twenty-five per cent. of the premium receipts were refunded to policy holders in death claims, dividends, etc. Every possible obstacle is removed to facilitate prompt settlement of claims to beneficiaries, and, as a rule, when claim papers are received complete, checks are issued and forwarded by first mail. Dividends paid to policy holders amounted to the considerable sum of $31,155.08, which is a strong evidence of careful and successful management. The most common use of dividends is to reduce premium payments, but policy holders are coming more and more to realize that the greatest value is obtained when dividends are used to increase the amount of insurance.

There was steady growth in the assets of the Company, and, after putting up the legal reserve for policies, a good increase in surplus was made, the surplus to policy holders on December 31st being $653,581.70.

INCOME

Premiums—New	$109,715.36	
—Renewal	319,257.28	
—Disability extra	1,900.78	
		$430,873.42
Interest and rents		82,268.03
Miscellaneous		17,642.73
		$530,784.18

DISBURSEMENTS

Death and disability claims	$ 59,485.22	
Dividends paid policy holders	31,155.08	
Surrender values	17,962.97	
		$108,603.27
Dividend paid stockholders		6,244.04
Expense account		81,700.69
Commissions to agents		71,714.06
Medical fees		9,604.50
Taxes		10,887.25
Total disbursements		$288,753.81
Excess of income over disbursements		242,030.37
		$530,784.18

ASSETS

Real estate, including Company's buildings	$ 127,291.11
Mortgage loans on real estate	841,724.07
Loans on bonds and stocks	61,284.83
Loans on Company's policies	229,450.59
Bonds and stocks	390,053.50
Cash in banks	48,048.09
Deposits with corporations	6,886.04
Outstanding and deferred premiums (net)	63,739.03
Due and accrued interest and rents	24,127.92
	$1,792,605.18

LIABILITIES

Legal reserve	$1,013,734.69
Death claims reported, no proofs received	6,592.64
Dividends left on deposit	1,638.63
Premiums paid in advance	1,158.79
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due or accrued	12,151.45
Dividends declared to policyholders, but not yet due	3,457.04
Special mortality reserve	4,000.00
Sundry liabilities	96,290.24
Total liabilities	$1,139,023.48
Surplus to policy holders—	
Capital paid up $300,000.00	
Net surplus over all liabilities and capital 353,581.70	
	653,581.70
	$1,792,605.18

RESULTS FOR 1914

ASSETS

Assets as at date December 31, 1914	$1,792,605.18
Increase over 1913	282,056.26

INCOME

Income from premiums, interest, rents etc	$ 530,784.18
Increase over 1913	51,063.42

PAYMENTS TO POLICY HOLDERS

Death claims, dividends, surrender values, etc	108,603.27
Payments to policy holders since organization	414,977.82

NEW PAID-FOR BUSINESS

Insurance issued during the year	$3,576,500.00
Increase over 1913	266,700.00

TOTAL PAID-FOR BUSINESS

In force on December 31, 1914	$14,560,037.00
Increase over 1913	2,071,949.00

RESERVE FUND

Legal reserve as at December 31, 1914	$1,013,734.69
Increase over 1913	224,286.53

Record For 11 1-2 Years Since Beginning the Life Business, July 1, 1903

	Assets.	Reserve Fund.	Surplus Protection to Policy Holders.	Insurance in Force.
December 31, 1903	$ 202,425.92	$ 998.00	$201,427.92	$ 243,180.00
December 31, 1905	318,503.38	27,661.00	290,742.38	1,672,500.00
December 31, 1908	606,058.39	174,599.00	430,152.12	5,030,747.00
December 31, 1911	1,075,736.26	453,259.00	580,190.78	8,882,413.00
December 31, 1914	1,792,605.18	1,013,734.69	653,581.70	14,560,037.00

A. W. McALISTER.....President and Manager
R. G. VAUGHN.....1st Vice-Pres. and Treasurer
A. M. SCALES.....2nd Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel
R. J. MEBANE.....3rd Vice-Pres. and Ass't Manager
ARTHUR WATT.....Secretary and Actuary

CAROLINA BASEBALL SCHEDULE FOR SEASON IS ANNOUNCED

Ten of the 23 Games to be Played at Chapel Hill.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Chapel Hill, January 30.—Baseball Manager R. E. Little announces the following baseball schedule for the coming season. There are no new opponents on the schedule and the arrangement of the main series remains about the same. From the students' viewpoint one good feature is that ten of the 23 games are scheduled to be played on the Hill. The series with Virginia again holds the spotlight. The series opens in Greensboro on April 10, then Durham on the 12th and the third at Charlottesville on the 19th, as an opener for the northern trip.

March 19—Oak Ridge, at Chapel Hill.
March 20—Elon College, at Chapel Hill.
March 26—University of Vermont, at Chapel Hill.
March 27—Durham League, at Durham.
March 29—Wake Forest, at Wake Forest.
March 31—Amherst College, at Chapel Hill.
April 1—Amherst College, at Chapel Hill.
April 3—Durham League, at Durham.
April 5—Winston League, at Winston.
April 6—Davidson, at Charlotte.
April 9—Bingham, of Asheville, at Chapel Hill.
April 10—University of Virginia, at Greensboro.
April 12—University of Virginia, at Durham.
April 14—Wake Forest, at Raleigh.
April 15—Richmond College, at Chapel Hill.
April 19—University of Virginia, at Charlottesville.
April 20—V. M. I., at Lexington.
April 21—Open.
April 22—Navy, at Annapolis.
April 23—Princeton University, at Princeton.
April 26—University of South Carolina, at Chapel Hill.
April 27 — Wake Forest, at Chapel Hill.
April 30 — Guilford College, at Chapel Hill.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 31.— Fred Toney, pitcher of the Louisville American Association club who was drafted by the Brooklyn Nationals, announced today that he had signed a contract with the Pittsburgh Federal League club.

Jackson, Miss., Jan, 31.—Half a dozen blocks were inundated here tonight when the waters of Town Creek burst their banks. A number of stores were flooded. Merchants upon the principal shipping street called on the fire department to help them erect dykes against a repetition of the disastrous flood of last March. Dispatches from Hattiesburg, Miss., state that traffic in Forest county was being impeded by rising creeks.

5lbs SUGAR 25c

K. SOAP	4c
IRISH POTATOES	25c
SWEET POTATOES	30c
3 CANS TOMATOES	25c
CHALMERS' GELATINE	7c
STAR HAMS	17½c
COUNTRY EGGS	30c
IVORY SOAP	4c
HECKER'S OATMEAL	9c
HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT	9c
HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT	17c
HECKER'S BUCKWHEAT	33c
SAUER'S VANILLA	20c
BURNETT'S VANILLA	30c

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'Phone 41. 18 S. Front St.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 50 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

COMMUNICATIONS, unless they contain important news, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected unless the real name of the author accompanies the same, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

ALL DRAFTS, checks, express money orders and postal money orders for the paper should be made payable and all communications should be addressed to

THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, FEBURARY, 1, 1915.

Oh, it's all right to see the "touch up" danced, but it isn't worth seeing it if the girl's partner has to depend on extremities that look like axe handles.

Again there is sprung the query: "What shall we do with our ex-Presidents?" By George, go right on keeping them apart, and everything will be all right.

A Washington woman who recently died willed her husband to an old maid who was a devoted friend of hers. Well, it only goes to show that women think they own the whole shooting match, including the target.

The Hon. Victor Murdock says "The people really get what they want in this country." Some do, anyhow. Some want the earth, and the Republican party will promise it to them if they will put it back in power.

Our old friend, Colonel Ab Sorber, declares that the Legislature is Obprobriously inconsistent. It disclaims any right to regulate cotton acreage but seems to be more or less obessed of the idea that it absolutely controls the matter of irrigation.

A New York paper says $1.50 wheat will make Western farmers roll in wealth. Not unless the price keeps up till this year's harvest is sold. Last year's harvest sold from 80 cents to 90 cents a bushel, and it is the middlemen and speculators who will roll in wealth.

A dispatch a few days ago, announced the marriage of "the foreman of the jury that convicted Jefferson Davis of treason." He might have been foreman of some jury but not of any jury that ever convicted Mr. Davis of treason. There never was any such conviction.

The principal laws passed by Congress are framed purposely and supplied with extra teeth now and then to protect the people from cormorants who can read and write to beat the band. The country needs to be saved from enlightened knavery more than it does from illiteracy.

When the great university presidents speak, they are mouthpieces for plutocracy. That should be expected of them, for they know on which side their bread is buttered. Money talks in all the languages taught in American universities but it takes away the independence of the educational institutions of America.

An article in the New York World says "Roumania is ready to join in the war when the Allies call." If the Allies keep calling for help they will be entitled to no credit if they get the best of it, but if the Teuton hosts stand all Europe off, Roumania will share the reproach that will fall upon the prestige of three of the greatest nations in the world.

We shudder at the fact that thousands of men are falling in battle, but the Interstate Commerce Commission reports that in the ten years period from 1901 to 1910, in the United States, 50,025 people were killed and 53,427 were injured while trespassing on the tracks of the railroads. It is said 33,000 under 21 years of age were killed or injured during the ten years, showing that young people are rash enough to take chances on walking on the tracks. These statistics are exclusive of the passengers and railroad employes killed during the ten-year period. In 1914 the number of persons killed in railroad accidents during the 12 months was 10,302, including 265 passengers. During the preceding year 10,904 were killed in accidents, among the number being 405 passengers. Employes and trespassers seem to be in more danger than the passengers in care of the transportation companies.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement)—tf

POLITICS IN PUBLIC UTILITIES

We have never been able to discover whether it is the worst for business to get into politics, or whether it is more so for politics to get into business and do business. Government ownership, State control, or municipal ownership spells job juggling under the political spoils system that is the rule in this country. If service and efficiency were the controlling idea and purpose it might be different but it mostly isn't, so far as we have painfully observed.

New Orleans has a great public dock system under State control. It is said to be the best equipped ocean terminal in America, with the exception of the Brooklyn public terminals now in process of construction. These terminal facilities are modern and the commerce of New Orleans has grown immensely under her adequate and economic means of doing ocean traffic with all parts of the world, but so far as the politics in dock business or dock business in politics is concerned, the friction thereover seems to be interminable.

The trouble is that the Governor of Louisiana has the appointment of the dock commission, while the dock commission, in its turn, has considerable local patronage to dispense. It is charged that the Governor rewards his political friends by giving them appointments on the commission, while the commissioners reward their friends by giving them contracts or positions, even by turning out experienced and efficient men to make way for men who may prove to be efficient or may not be in office long enough to be of public service. Anyhow, there seems to be an annual row in New Orleans over dock politics. This time there seems to be some kind of investigation on foot and "dirty linen" is to be washed under cover. The Commission wants to have a star chamber investigation, whereupon the New Orleans States protests and says:

"When it is considered that from the day the present State administration took office, the Dock Board has been in a state of topsyturviness, with its personnel constantly shifting and its discipline run to seed, it is not surprising to find it again in the limelight, this time with something approaching pretty close to a public scandal. Meantime, what a sorry mess the present administration has made of its attempt to politicalize what formerly was an institution in which the whole community took a pride, and whose employees were secure in their positions as long as they properly performed their duties, and were promoted for merit and length of service, regardless of political influence. For a dozen years no breath of scandal ever touched the Dock Board. It was the cleanest, the most non-partisan, the most wisely administered, the most constructive public body in the State. But now it has sunk into the control of a band of political spoilsmen, who apparently care not a fig for the public interest and whose only thought seemingly is to feather their own political nests. Far, far better had it been for this administration, as for the public weal, if the Governor had taken the advice of The States, and not that of his kitchen cabinet, when the thought first entered his head to make the city's docks the haven of his spoilsmen."

This seems to be the old story, in which politicians appear in the role of managing public utilities. They make just that many more jobs for henchmen, generally appointed without the least regard for efficiency or the public interest. It is unfortunate for the public interest that all public utilities could not be totally divorced from the State, county or municipal politics.

In establishing public ownership of utilities, the manner of their management should be carefully considered in advance, so they cannot be used to pay off political debts at the public expense. If there is away out of it, we would certainly like for it to be discovered.

THE HOME PRODUCT

The new packing house at Moultrie, Ga., is shipping meat to Chicago, says the Nashville Herald. Well, there are Chicago concerns which can and will take the entire output of the Moultrie establishment and ship the meats back to the South at a profit.

If Southern meat dealers do not buy up Southern products themselves there are others who will. The meat demand in the South is too great for the South to ship its packing house products to Chicago. That is like carrying coals to Newcastle, but if Newcastle should get all the coals it would have all the coal business and fix all the prices.

Southern buyers of meats ought not to let a pound of Southern meat leave the South. There is method in Chicago's purchase of Moultrie packing house products, just as there is method in the purchase of Southern dairy products by Northern handlers of dairy products. We are letting a Southern dairy ship its products North and we are buying back the best of butter and paying the freight both ways.

The South must learn to patronize Southern industries. If it is "made in the South" give it the preference, but a Southern manufacturer tells us that the reverse is true. He canned tomatoes and tried to sell them to the local jobbers in his city. They would not have them. He sold them to a Northern house which pasted their own labels over his and sold them fifty per cent. higher to the very jobbers who had the first chance at them. You may call that pigheaded if you will, but it is a fact.

A man not a thousand miles from Wilmington tells us that he started to manufacture a certain line of clothing that he could make cheaper than identically the same goods could be made up in New York. He put on them a label "Made in ——," (a Southern city) and thought that would sell the goods. He was mistaken. He got the icy stare from Southern clothing dealers. He sold his entire output in New York and the jobbers there are shipping them back South at an increase of twenty-five per cent. over his price to home dealers. That manufacturer says it does him good to see New York "sticking" merchants on his goods, made right under their noses but shipped to New York and sent right back to the Mutts at home."

What the South needs to learn, and learn it quick, is to patronize home industries in preference to all others. If it is made in North Carolina buy it. If it is made in South Carolina buy it. If it is made in Georgia buy it.

If Northern jobbers buy Southern products to be resold to the South, isn't it wise for you to buy those products first hand? If it is made in the South, buy it.

The way to build up industries in Wilmington and in the South is to buy their products instead of letting them be shipped to the North.

THE JITNEY BUSINESS

In some of the populous cities the "jitney" system of passenger transportation is being strenuously fought by the city railway companies. The jitney is an auto bus with seats for six or a dozen or more, according to the number of people to be handled on certain streets of the city. In other words it might be said that the jitney is akin to a taxicab, though the fares for certain distances on a regular jitney line are only 5 cents, whereas the taxis charge any old thing to go any old where.

The jitney busses are different in that the motor vehicles run on regular schedules on a regular circuit and a nickel carries a passenger as far as he wants to go under the five cents limit. The jitney transportation companies are having a hard fight with the street car companies. The street railway people claim that hey have the exclusive right, under their charters, to provide 5 cent fares and that their franchise and business are unduly affected by the jitney bus lines.

In some cities companies have organized to run jitney lines and they have scores of automobile busses going and coming. Private individuals have gone into the business. Even the women own and run jitneys themselves and are picking up all sorts of money. It remains for Kansas City to have the "jitney queen." She is a pretty young woman and she runs a line of busses of her own. She started business with one but now has three. She ran the first one herself, but now has a downtown business office where she receives the receipts of each trip of her busses and conducts the business of the line.

Some of these days good roads and jitneys are going to be the thing for largely populated rural sections.

"MEN WANTED!"

To the Editor of The Star:

Wilmington is on the lookout for a couple of good carpenters and could possibly use a half a dozen. She is willing to pay good wages to smart hustlers, too. No slow-drags need apply.

To get these jobs you must first do a little something for Wilmington, which most assuredly she will appreciate: Just start a little factory to make porch swings, lawn swings and lawn benches. You might make a little porch furniture on the side.

If you have not any capital, your present supply of tools will do; and the plant may be located in your back yard. You could produce these articles faster and at a great profit, however, if you had a little swing-saw, rip saw and band or scroll saw.

The market for your product is at your door. The beach and park property owners around the city can use 500 lawn benches.

The furniture dealers are ready to place orders for several hundred lawn and porch swings if carefully constructed after neat designs. Your market is not confined to Wilmington alone either. Just a little push and advertising will develop an immense business for you throughout the country. All you need is to start.

Why not keep the money in Wilmington which is about to be sent away for these articles, make yourself a job, and thus promote the manufacturing spirit of your home city?

A MANUFACTURER.

NEUTRALITY

To the Editor of The Star:

Will you kindly publish the following editorial from the New York World:

"We do not believe that a single competent international lawyer can be found, English or American, who will not say that President Wilson's attitude has been irreproachable. We do not believe a single competent international lawyer can be found, English or American, who will not say that President Wilson has held strictly to the traditions of British law as well as of American law in whatever official action he has taken.

"There is a strong element in this country that would make the United States a rather dishonorable and disreputable ally of Great Britain by having the national government maintain a fraudulent neutrality that resolved all questions in favor of Great Britain regardless of the law or the facts. There is another element much smaller but much noisier that would make the United States an ally of Germany by prohibiting lawful traffic with Great Britain and her allies in munitions of war. Both of these elements want the United States to pretend to be neutral and then live a lie. The President is not of that breed.

"Many English newspapers profess to believe that Great Britain is fighting for the American cause as well as for her own cause. If that were true they might properly ask the United States to send its battleships to reinforce the British fleets and to send its soldiers into the trenches of Flanders to fight side by side with the British, French and Belgian troops; but they have no right to ask the United States to be an international sneak and hypocrite. They have no right to ask that we shall violate the spirit of neutrality while rendering a lip service to the letter of neutrality.

"Nobody in Washington knows where President Wilson's personal sympathies lie in this great conflict. Any student of his writings might safely hazard a guess; but not even the members of the diplomatic corps have been able to find out what he thinks."

The above editorial from The World is a strong endorsement of President Wilson's policy, and, to my mind, shows clearly his position with reference to questions involving the doctrine of neutrality.

W. A. McGIRT.

SMALL INDUSTRIES FOR WILMINGTON

To the Editor of The Star:

With a population of 35,000 New Hanover county alone offers an excellent market for many articles which might be produced right here, to say nothing of the surrounding country supplied by Wilmington as a distributing point. There is approximately $27,000 worth of soap used in this county each year and upward of $225,000 worth sold through this market. Why not produce a part of this here? We have by weight, as much raw material which enters into the manufacture of soap as any other city in the United States, viz.: water, turpentine and crude cotton oil. There is plenty of capital in Wilmington ready to be invested in small industries where safety and profit is apparent. The only thing needed is the man to start and run the industry. Five thousand dollars will establish a soap factory, exclusive of the ground, that will turn out $50,000 worth of soap per year, give employment to about 15 jobless people, and produce a profit of $7,000 to $10,000 if properly managed.

Will some one please get busy and establish a soap factory here? But remember that the first essential to success is a soap maker, which is by far less expensive to import than soap.

A MANUFACTURER.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Legislature proposes to increase the State's revenues without raising the assessment on property. The gentlemen who have undertaken the job are on the right track, but we want to see them when they do it. The report shows there are some statesmen in the Legislature and we would dearly love to see them make good. In order to do it, however, they may have to kill some of the members who have too much wind.—Greensboro Record.

A German officer of high rank, Count von Keller, on his way from Genoa on a mission to the United States, was taken off the Italian steamer, on which he had taken passage and carried to Gibraltar on a British naval vessel, a prisoner of war. Of course, the case differs from that of the Confederate agents, Mason and Slidell. In the latter instance we were the offenders. But a Briton can do no wrong on the high seas, where he claims to be supreme lord and boss.—Philadelphia Record.

The acute embarrassment of Congressman Pou with regard to the Raleigh postmastership is not hard to understand. The position of that gentleman is far from being a happy one, for whatever disposition he may finally make of the case he will lay himself open to violent attack. Mr. Pou finds himself facing the alternatives of being gallant and ungrateful, or loyal to his friend and ungracious to a lady. Congressman Pou is not far from the situation in which Colonel Watterson located the Bull Moose—"half-way between hell and the iron works."—Greensboro News.

By a vote of eight to three the House Immigration Committee has resolved to report the Immigration Bill back to the House with the recommendation that it be passed over the President's vote. But when the bill reaches the House next Thursday it will find a situation quite different from that which existed at the time it was passed. The President's powerful arguments against the measure are still to be met, and it will be interesting to see what answer can be made to them. If this immigration bill can be passed over the President's veto, one thing is certain—the American people have abandoned some of the noblest ideals of the republic. When this country is no longer a refuge for the politically oppressed of other countries, when an honest, industrious, ambitious immigrant can be excluded because he has never had an opportunity to learn to read or write, something vital has been lost from the creed of democracy. The United States once had a President who at the time of his marriage could not read and write. The bill that President Wilson has vetoed would exclude the Andrew Johnson type of immigrant as well as the Carl Schurz type.—New York World.

The South Carolina legislature yesterday killed the bill, passed at the previous session, providing forcible cotton acreage reduction with penalty for violations. At the time this measure was being discussed The News gave it as its opinion that the legislature of no state had the right to endeavor to force farmers to adhere to certain policies with regard to their own property. As a matter of fact the average farmer is better equipped to know just what he should or should not plant, in times such as these, than the average legislator. But the measure was yesterday killed and no South Carolina farmers will be arrested who may plant more cotton acreage than a given limit. To force and to advise are entirely different propositions. The North Carolina legislature yesterday passed a resolution petitioning farmers of this State to materially reduce cotton acreage and this is well and good. In view of the present and past price of cotton, and in view of the large surplus on hand it is most likely that acreage will be cut and cut sharply. In fact figures made public by the government show that already land sown to winter wheat and other grains is larger than ever before. Thousands of acres of cotton lands will be plowed up and put in crops which may be utilized by farmers. We do not suppose that any one appreciates more keenly than the average farmer himself the necessity for greatly reducing acreage planted in cotton—even if war were to stop at once.—Charlotte News, Jan. 30.

NEW PAPER AT GOLDSBORO

The "North Carolina Republican" Makes Its Appearance.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 30.—The North Carolina Republican, a new weekly newspaper has been launched in this city, which made its initial appearance this morning. The Republican is said to have good financial backing and will be under the management of Messrs. George and M. E. Searles, of New York city. Until a permanent office can be erected the Republican will be published at the printing plant of Messrs. Nash Bros. in this city. Today's issue was an eight-column, four-page edition, full of interesting reading and carrying a good line of advertising.

THE BEST ADVERTISING

"Of all forms of business building, Newspaper Advertising is far and away the most profitable."—Mail Order Journal.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of the powers contained in a certain chattel mortgage executed September 26th, 1912, by G. T. and W. J. Flynn, to the undersigned, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, the undersigned will, on Friday, the 5th day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in New Hanover county, expose for sale for cash to the highest bidder, the following personal property, to-wit:

One large, new Lighter, known as "Flynn's new Lighter."

The aforesaid lighter may be inspected upon application at the office of Hall Towing Company.

Dated and posted this January 30th, 1915.

Robert Ruark, Attorney. H. H. HALL, Mortgagee.

"TIZ" FOR TIRED SORE, ACHING FEET

Ah! what relief. No more tired feet; no more burning feet, swollen, bad smelling, sweaty feet. No more pain in corns callouses or bunions. No matter what ails your feet or what under the sun you've tried without getting relief, just use "TIZ."

"TIZ" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet; "TIZ" is magical; "TIZ" is grand; "TIZ" will cure your foot troubles so you'll never limp or draw up your face in pain. Your shoes won't seem tight and your feet will never, never hurt or get sore, swollen or tired.

Get a 25 cent box at any drug or department store, and get relief.

FOR HEADACHE TAKE BRO-MAL-GINE

HITS THE SPOT
SAFE ABSOLUTELY
5c AT FOUNTAINS
10c, 25c AND 50c
BOTTLES

FLORIDA - CUBA - SOUTH

ONLY Through Sleeping Car Between WILMINGTON and ATLANTA

DAILY SCHEDULES:	No. 55	No. 51
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Ar. Florence	7:30P.M.	9:20A.M.
Ar. Atlanta	6:00A.M.	.....
Ar. Montgomery	11:30A.M.	.....
Ar. New Orleans	8:55P.M.	.....
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Lv. Florence	7:55P.M.	9:40A.M.
Ar. Jacksonville	7:15A.M.	7:20P.M.
Ar Tampa	4:00P.M.	6:45A.M.
Ar. St. Petersburg	8:30P.M.	8:00A.M.
Ar. Fort Myers	10:20P.M.	12:05P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

PHONE 160

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

FIRST IN SERVICE! FIRST IN QUALITY! FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF OUR CUSTOMERS!

That's the position our store holds today—a position gained only by a broad policy of Honest Merchandise and Fair Dealings.

Never a misrepresentation of Values!

Couldn't do it and build our business to what it is today!

We never forget the fact that with every sale we make we must make a customer.

This is the guiding principle of this establishment.

A quality-retaining stock, priced on a customer-retaining basis.

The sweetness of low prices seldom equals the bitterness of poor quality.

L. B. SASSER

THE MISSION PHARMACY.

Seaboard Air Line Railway

The Progresstve Railway of the South.

CHARLOTTE, - - N. C.

Round trip fare from Wilmington, $5.90, Account of Laymen's Missionary Movement, Presbyterian Church in U. S., February 16-18, 1915. Tickets on sale February 14th and 15th, limited returning Midnight February 22nd. Reduced rates from all points on the Seaboard Air Line Railway. For information as to rates and etc., Call on local agent, or phone 178, Orton Hotel Building.

JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C. H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

BE CAUTIOUS

When you get sick, do not make yourself worse by taking **old, ancient drugs,** but come to us with your wants, and let us fill your **Prescriptions With Pure, Fresh Drugs.** Just what your physician prescribes, and **no substitutes.**

WOODALL & SHEPPARD, Inc.

Kodaks and Supplies
Norris' Candy.

The Quality Corner
Front and Princess

The Hub-Mark Storm Slipper

The rubber that gives you
—long wear
—perfect protection
—good style

Everything that you want in a superior rubber. Also made in low cut style—different shapes for all shoes.

A Famous Product of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co.

HUB-MARK RUBBERS

Look for the HUB Trade Mark

Look for the Hub-Mark on all kinds and styles of Rubber Footwear for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Note this:—You can rely on anything you buy from dealers who sell Hub-Mark Rubber Footwear. They are dependable merchants.

Boston Rubber Shoe Company
Malden, Mass.

SEED Potatoes

Genuine Maine Grown Seed Potatoes, Inspected Four Times. Shipment This Week.

Love & Woody
Wholesale Grocers
'Phone 809.

FOR SALE

Two cars Maine Grown Irish Potatoes, all varieties Shipment to be made in February. Orders solicited.

SAMUEL BEAR, SR., & SONS
Wholesale Grocers
Wilmington, N. C.
311 N. Front St.

—PEANUT BAGS FOR SALE
—CANNED PEACHES, APPLES,
—PEARS, TOMATOES, Just Arrived
—RAISINS, COCOANUTS, APPLES,
—CANDIES.
—FULL STOCK FANCY AND HEAVY GROCERIES, ZINC BUCKETS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS, NAILS.
—COTTON SEED HULLS AND MEAL.

A. B. Croom, Jr., Company
Wholesale Grocers
226 North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

QUAIL

Oysters on the Half Shell
ARE HERE—ALWAYS FIRST AT
EVERGLADE CAFE
——113 Princess Street——
RUN BY AMERICANS.
We Need Your Patronage at This Crisis of the War.
SPECIAL MENUS FOR DINNER AND SUPPER.
Everything in Season.
Open Day and Night
SHEPARD BROS., Proprietors.
C. T. McILHITHAN, Manager.
'Phone 178.

THINKS BILL IS TOO DRASTIC

Representative Stacy Says Anti-Saloon League's Measures Would Have Reactionary Effect

The State Anti-Saloon League's bill to be presented to the Legislature for enactment into law, providing that on and after April 1st it shall be unlawful to ship into North Carolina spiritous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors, or intoxicating bitters, except wines intended for sacramental purposes and grain alcohol for medicinal purposes, is too drastic, Representative W. P. Stacy thinks.

Mr. Stacy, who returned to Raleigh last night after spending Saturday and yesterday in the city, stated that the bill was dangerous and that in its present form he can hardly support it, for he believes that it would have a reactionary effect that would bring about a condition far worse than that obtaining at present.

Personally, Mr. Stacy is in favor of temperance, and he says that the day is coming in North Carolina when such regulations can be enforced without making the whole State a hot bed of illicit distilleries, but it is not here yet.

Mr. Stacy said that such is the consensus of opinion in the Legislature, he believed. Some of the Legislators are advocating the bill, but the conservative members, he thought, were not in favor of the bill as it has been drawn, and he does not think it can be passed in its present form.

The text of the bill is as follows:

"Whereas, exact scientific research has demonstrated that alcohol is a narcotic poison, destructive and degenerating to the human organism, and that its distribution as a beverage lays a staggering economic burden upon the shoulders of the people, lowers to an appalling degree the average standard of character of our citizenship, produces widespread crime, pauperism and insanity, inflicts disease and untimely death upon hundreds of thousands of citizens and blights with degeneracy their children, posterity and very life of the State; therefore

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person firm or corporation, or any agent, officers or employe thereof, to ship, transport, carry or deliver in any manner or by any means whatsoever, for hire or otherwise, any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters, from a point within or without this State, to any person firm or corporation, or any agent, officer or employe thereof, in this State.

"Section 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person firm or corporation, or any agent, officer or employe thereof, to receive any spirituous, vinous, fermented or malt liquors or intoxicating bitters within the State of North Carolina, for his, her, their or its own use, or for the use of any other person, firm or corporation.

"Section 3. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to wines intended for sacramental purposes when received by any minister or other duty authorized person, of such church; and the person, firm or corporation so delivering the same shall have in his or its possession, before he or it receives for transportation or transports such wine, authority in writing from the church to such minister or other agent to receive or procure such wine for sacramental purposes, and shall retain such written authority in his or its possession.

"Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to receive any wines under the provisions of section 3, of this act, when such wines are not intended for sacramental purposes.

"Section 5. That the provision of this act shall not apply to grain alcohol received by duly licensed physicians, druggists and manufacturers of medicine, when intended to be used in compounding, mixing or preserving medicines or medical preparations, when obtained as hereinafter provided.

"Section 6. That manufacturers of medicine, duly licensed physicians and druggists may have written application of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the county for a permit to receive by transporation by a common carrier, grain alcohol intended to be used in compounding, mixing or preserving medicines and medical preparations. Such permit shall then be granted by the clerk or his duly appointed deputy, who shall affix the seal of his office thereto and said permit shall contain the name of the applicant to whom the shipment is to be delivered, the place from which the shipment is to be made the amount to be shipped and the date of the granting of the permit. The said permit shall be executed in duplicate. The original shall be delivered to the applicant to be sent by him to the shipper to be pasted on the outside of the package containing the alcohol.

Grain Alcohol

"Section 7. That a permit, issued as above, when attached to and plainly affixed in a conspicuous place to any package or parcel containing grain alcohol transported within this State, shall authorize any common carrier within the State to transport the package or parcel to which such permit is attached or affixed, containing only alcohol mentioned in said permit and to deliver the same to the person, firm or corporation to which such permit was issued.

"Section 8. That the duplicate copy of the said permit, together with the application therefore as hereinbefore provided, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, chronologically and alphabetically with regard to the name of the applicant, and the application and permit shall at all times be subject to the inspection of any citizen or officer of the State, county or municipality; and for his services the clerk of the court shall be entitled to a fee of cents to be paid by the applicant.

"Section 9. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Section 10. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

"Section 11. That this act shall take effect on the first day of April, 1915."

To Prevent Malt Manufacture

The text of the malt bill is as follows:

"Section 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or any agent, officer or employe thereof, to manufacture or sell malt, such as is used in the manufacture of spirituous liquors, in the State of North Carolina.

"Section 2. That all express companies, railroad companies, or other transportation companies, doing business in this State are required to keep a separate record of all shipments of such malt, in which shall be entered immediately upon receipt thereof, the name of the person to whom shipped, the amount of each shipment, the date when received and the date when delivered, and by whom delivered and to whom delivered which record shall be open for the inspection of any officer of the State, county or municipality any time during business hours of the company.

"Section 3. That any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

"Section 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

PLANS FOR FLYING SQUADRON

Noted Prohibition Speakers to Take Part in Rally in Wilmington—Advance Representative Here.

R. S. Middleton, of Grafton, West Virginia, advance representative for the Flying Squadron of America, an aggregation of noted prohibition orators of the country, was in Wilmington yesterday, and met with the local committee in charge of the arrangements for the rally which will be held in this city February 19, 20 and 21.

He announced last night that meetings on Friday and Saturday, February 19 and 20, would be held in Grace Methodist church, and that the Academy of Music had been secured for the two meetings to be held on Sunday. The campaign will extend through three days, with two sessions daily, one being at 2:30 P. M. and the other at 7:30 P. M.

The first speaker will be Dr. Chas. M. Sheldon, minister, author and lecturer; Daniel A. Poling, national citizenship superintendent of the United Society of Christian Endeavor. With the speakers will be Rev. Daniel V. Poling, pastor of the Congregational church, of Dallas, Ore., noted in the Far West as a musical director and soloists of ability, who will be in charge of the musical programme, assisted by Wm. L. Patton, of Portland, Ore., pianist.

The second group of speakers will include Dr. Ira Landrith, president of Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn. and a leader in the International Young Men's Christian Association work; Dr. Wilbur F. Sheridan, general secretary of the United Society of Epworth Leagues, and Dr. Carolyn E. Geiser, connected with the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Frederick Butler, formerly basso with the Alice Neilson Opera Company, and for five years the leading soloist with Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., will have charge of the music. Mrs. Butler will be the pianist.

Winding up the campaign will be former Governor J. Frank Hanly, of Indiana, chairman of the executive committee of the squadron; Oliver W. Stewart, former member of the Indiana Legislature, and noted throughout the country as a prohibition worker, and John B. Lewis, of Boston, who has contributed $10,000 to the support of the squadron. Miss Vera Mullin, of Winchester, Ind., noted Chatauqua soprano soloist, will sing at the closing meetings, and Hugh B. Porter, of Marion, Ind., will be the accompanist.

TO GIVE "THE ROMANCERS."

Production by Frank Lea Short Company at St. Andrew's This Week.

Patrons of the lyceum course of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are looking forward with more than the usual interest to the production of Edmond Rostand's "The Romancers," by Mr. Frank Lea Short, one of the best known of the New York directors, with a company of skilled and talented artists in Memorial Hall on Thursday evening.

The name of Frank Lea Short, as director of this presentation, guarantees an attraction of real worth. He has been a director or a member of many well known New York companies, and his work with many of the universities in the country is also noteworthy. He has produced classical and other productions for nine universities, and this training makes him peculiarly fitted to select and produce plays for the Lyceum.

"The Romancers" has the sometimes unusual quality of being both educational and instructive, and at the same time highly entertaining and amusing. Professor Mason, of Yale University, touched upon this quality in an article regarding the play when produced by Mr. Short, in New Haven. He said in part: "To undergraduates who have recently studied 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' this novel, satirical handling of the Pyramus-and-Thisbe theme should appeal especially, but aside from the obvious burlesque intended the lines and situations are so clever and so laughable in themselves that the play cannot fail to afford hearty enjoyment to everyone.'

Prof. J. P. Wickersham Crawford, of the University of Pennsylvania, in a personal letter to Mr. Short, says: "Allow me to congratulate you on the excellent performance of 'The Romancers,' given before the faculty and student sof the Summer School of the University of Pennsylvania. I have been an admirer of the play for years, but the presentation by your company exceeded my expectations."

HAD PURSE SNATCHED

Two Negro Boys Took Handbag With Money From Miss Johnson.

Miss Edna S. Johnson, who lives at No. 10 North Ninth street, had a handbag, containing between $6 and $7 in money snatched from her hands by two negro boys as she was walking along Market street between Fifth and Sixth, Saturday night about 8 o'clock. She reported the matter to the police and Plainclothesman B. W. Jacobs and Frank George were detailed to investigate but were unable to find any clue as to the identity of the thieves.

Miss Johnson said that she was walking along the street when she met the boys. One of them grabbed the purse and both ran away. The street is provided with lights at this point but it is rather dark at night midway between the blocks.

NEGRO'S NOSE SLASHED

Kennett Gary Had Assortment of Knives—Arrested by Police.

A negro named L. Gray was slashed across his nose by a pocket knife at Eighth and Brunswick streets yesterday morning. He said that Kennett Gary, colored, did the cutting and the latter was arrested by Policeman O. V. Thompson and lodged in the city prison. Two knives were found in the possession of the latter and he was also charged with carrying concealed weapons. The injury to Gray was not serious and he came to the police station and identified Gary as being his alleged assailant.

NO LIFE IS SAFE FROM SIN

Life of Christian Must Be Constant Fight Against Evil—Sermon by Dr. Wm. H. Milton.

That Christians must always remember that a life of righteousness means a constant struggle against the forces that would carry them to ruin and destruction was strikingly shown by Rev. Dr. William H. Milton, at St. James' Episcopal church yesterday morning in a sermon of great power and force. He was heard by a large congregation. He sounded a note of warning against over-confidence on the part of Christians, no matter how righteous they may think they are, and urged his hearers to remember that it is only the grace of God that makes the difference between the worst sinner and the most upright Christian man.

His text was the 27th verse of the ninth chapter of First Corinthians, "But I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection: lest that by any means, when I have preached to others, I myself should be a castaway."

Dr. Milton called attention to the fact that we are living in solemn times and that many articles are being written having for their object to prove that Christianity is a failure. While he did not believe that Christianity had failed yet it must be remembered, he said that the church is not perfect and her members are far from being what they should be.

"The world is going to ask more of us and is going to inquire more closely into our lives. No man can be complacent. No man of the present age can compare his life with that of the martyrs and of the Saints without feeling that he has fallen far short of their example."

Such a confession as Paul made in the text, he said, we might not think strange coming from such a man as Jacob, David or St. Peter for the good and bad were strangely mixed in their characters. But that Paul should feel the need of a constant warfare with the flesh does seem strange. Some have thought that the Apostle was simply placing himself in the role of a sinner while others have thought that it referred to his earlier career. But close examination of his life fails to show any time when he did not live fully up to the law. He was to use a commonplace expression born good.

If we could look into the inner life, into the inner recesses of his soul, we could find probably that there were appetites that were not dead; it was only necessary for him to relax and these would have come surging up like a mighty tide.

There are only two classes of people, Dr. Milton stated, who cannot realize the need of fighting against sin, the first being those who have given themselves wholly over to sin and those who are satisfied with their present attainments.

If we could take away from the latter class all the restraining influences, the penalties of the law, all the refining surroundings and let them stand forth as they are how many are there who could be sure of their salvation! It is this to which the Apostle evidently had reference.

Continuing, Dr. Milton made a most earnest and forceful appeal that Christians endeavor to keep their innermost lives pure and spotless. It is only in this way that they can be sure of standing. Frequently we read in the public press of lives that have gone astray after having been for many years seemingly righteous and upright in every respect. But if we could but look into their thoughts, desires and ambitions, we might be able to see how they have failed to realize the need of fighting against evil.

If thoughts could take the place of deeds what a riot there would be in the world. What a hell there would be. Because thoughts do not seem to effect those with whom we associate we take no note of them. But thoughts are the index to our lives.

Dr. Milton called attention to the first and greatest sermon that Christ preached on the Mount and showed how it was addressed to the religious people of that time.

In conclusion, Dr. Milton in eloquent words of burning zeal declared that if there is anyone who does not realize the need of such a struggle as St. Paul declared was true of his own life he is a fool because he does not realize the peril of his position. Men are proud that they do not occupy the position of the poor fellow in the gutter when they should be humble. They should realize that the only difference between them and the poor devils, whose lives have been wrecked and ruined, is the grace of God. Men are not safe unless they have placed their lives on the solid rock of Christ and constantly fight to keep themselves holy, pure and upright.

INSPIRING ADDRESS ON SERVICE BY MR. CROWLEY

Singing Was Feature At Men's Meeting at Y. M. C. A. Yesterday

The importance of love as the actuating force in service was the theme of an inspiring address by Rev. J. S. Crowley, pastor of Immanuel Presbyterian church, at the men's fellowship meeting at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon. As a basis for his remarks he read the account of the washing of the disciples' feet by Christ as recorded in the 13th chapter of St. John's Gospel. He showed that Christ emphasized love as the moving force of service and also gave other extracts and incidents from the Bible which teach this important truth.

The singing of the "Rock of Ages" by Dudley Buck by a quartette composed of Miss Bessie Barnwell, contralo; Mr. W. O. S. Southerland, tenor; Miss Mary Green, soprano, and Mr. George E. Haskett, basso, was one of the most enjoyable features of the service. Mr. W. G. Roberston, organist of St. James' Episcopal church, was accompanist.

Mr. B. F. Justice and his son, Mr. Leo Justice, played the violin and the cornet respectively as accompaniments to the singing of the Gospel hymns. Mr. Roberston played the piano. This added materially to the enjoyment of the singing and those who attend these services will be glad to learn that Mr. Justice and his son will continue to attend the Sunday afternoon services and will assist in the instrumental music.

Southeast Storm Predicted.

Observer Felger, of the local Weather Bureau, was advised last night to hoist southeast storm warning at 10:30 p. m., the signals being displayed from Jacksonville to New York. The storm last night was over southeast Missouri moving east with the indications for strong southeast to south winds here today.

AVIATOR DIDN'T AVIATE

Engine Trouble Again Kept Hydro-Aeroplane on Water—Mr. Price Determined to "Make Good."

Luck was again against Aviator Howard M. Rinehart, of the Price Aviation company yesterday afternoon, and he was unable to get the hydro-aeroplane out of the water in the Cape Fear at Sunset Park on account of engine trouble. There was a large crowd present to see the promised flight and while they were disappointed, they realized that it wasn't the aviator's fault. He wanted to go up but the engine wouldn't go.

Mr. E. B. Price, manager of the company, stated last night that the wing of the machine which arrived by express Saturday was adjusted yesterday morning and the engine worked perfectly. It was his intention, he said to have given a flight yesterday afternoon and he still intends to do so. He was disappointed—as much so as anyone—and declared that he was going to make that machine work in Wilmington if it took all summer.

Aviator Rinehart was also frankly disappointed. During his previous flights in Wilmington he has made friends and he appreciates the fact that they believe in his ability to make a machine fly—and he says he is going to do it.

"You may say for me," said Mr. Price last night, "that I have been very much disappointed—more so than the spectators—and I want to give a flight in Wilmington. All money received for tickets will be refunded unless I 'make good.' I am going to be absolutely sure that the machine will work before I make further announcements regarding future flights."

Aviator Rinehart sailed around the river for several miles yesterday and made several attempts to get into the air—but it was no use. After an hour or more of inaffectual effort, the matter of flights was given up for the afternoon.

PLAN NEW ORGANIZATION

Sunday School Superintendents of City Will Meet Together.

For the purpose of improving the Sunday school work of Wilmington, all of the superintendents of the Sunday schools composing the city Sunday School Association will form an organization which will hold regular meetings to discuss mutual problems and to formulate plans for making their work more effective. A preliminary meeting was held at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon and was attended by a majority of the superintendents.

The meeting of the superintendents was called by Mr. G. A. P. Bowman, president of the City Association, to discuss the advisability of organizing the superintendents as an adjunct of the association.

All of the superintendents present endorsed the idea and it was decided to hold another meeting next Sunday afternoon at which time the new organization will be perfected.

There are 20 Sunday schools composing the City Association of which Mr. Bowman is president and Joseph W. Little, Esq., is secretary. The association was organized a little more than a year ago and has been instrumental in accomplishing much good.

SUPERIOR COURT TODAY

Two Weeks' Term Convenes This Morning—Civil Cases.

A two weeks' term of Superior Court for the trial of civil cases will convene this morning and will be presided over by Judge H. W. Whedbee, of Greenville, N. C.

Following are the cases set for trial today: F. B. LeGwin vs. A. C. L. R. R. Co.; James J. Darby vs. Gilbert Hollins; City of Wilmington vs. Mrs. M. A. Hayden; City of Wilmington vs. R. F. Holmes; Northern Fruit Co. vs. Southern Railway Co. and S. A. L. Railway; Anderson Stroud vs. H. F. Schulken; Frank W. Peiffer vs. M. M. Caldwell.

JUDGE CARTER OPENS COURT AT NEWBERN

First Time to Visit City in Four Years—Offenders Shudder.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, Jan. 31.—Paying Newbern his first visit in many years, in fact the first since the famous Casey case was disposed of four years ago, Judge Frank Carter, of Asheville, will tomorrow morning open a term of Craven county Superior court which bids fair to be one of the most interesting held in some time. The jail is filled with prisoners awaiting trial and the preliminary work will be gone through with just as rapidly as possible in order that the court may get down to "brass tacks" and clean up the docket just as rapidly as possible. There are crimes of almost every list on the docket from murder down through the category of "blind tigering," assault with deadly weapons, robbery, gambling, etc. and much interest is manifested in the work which the court has ahead of it. Judge Carter has a host of friends in Newbern who will be glad to welcome him but among the ranks of the criminals who have read and heard of "Judge Frank" there is consternation and real fear and there is not a one of them who would not rather see some other jurist preside over the session.

MAN FELL OVERBOARD.

Lost His Balance on Motor Boat—Body Has Not Been Found.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, N. C., January 31. — With drag nets, chains to which hooks are attached, oyster tongs and almost every other conceivable instrument for dragging the bottom of a river, searchers have for several days been making a search for the body of Stephen Smith, who fell from the gas boat "Carl T," en route from Newbern to points in Carteret county, on January 20th. Mr. Smith, who was engineer on the vessel, had been called forward by the captain, and, in returning to resume his duties in the engine room, lost his equilibrium and fell into the river. The vessel was brought to a stop as quickly as possible and then and there search for the body was made, but it was not located. On the following and every day since then this search has been kept up, but without avail. It is rather mystifying to the searchers that they cannot find the body, and it is believed that it has been carried by the tide to some distant point, and it may be several weeks before it is located.

Marseilles, Jan. 31.—via Paris Feb. 1. —The United States naval collier Jason arrived here today to load French and Belgium exhibits for the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Because

There is a bird on a Dollar is no reason you should let it fly. Save it and deposit same with this bank.

4% compounded quarterly paid on all accounts.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS. THE WHITE BUILDING.

PERHAPS HE MAY DIE

You have named as your Executor a friend; he is familiar with your affairs. You trust him. Suppose, however, he should die shortly after you and before your Estate is settled up. Wouldn't it throw your affairs into confusion? The Court would appoint an Administrator **de bonis non cum testamento annexo**—and he wouldn't know any more about your affairs and how your Estate should be managed than the average layman knows about the meaning of these words. Name the Trust Company as your Executor and you eliminate this "perhaps." It is a responsible corporation, and does not die.

May we have a confidential conference with you on the subject? When you call, ask for Mr. Taylor. It costs no more to have the trained services of the Trust Company as your Executor than it does to have the untrained services of an individual.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET "Safety First."

BUSY WEEK IN Y. M. C. A. GYM.

Increasing Number Using Physical Privileges—Different Leagues Have Interesting Games.

Last week was the biggest week in the physical division at the Y. M. C. A. this year and shows a steady interest among the men and boys in the membership. There were 1,352 men and boys who used the privileges during the past week. There were five leagues played regular scheduled games, the Senior Twilight basketball league being opened last Friday night.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Junior Prep class played their regular league games with the following results: First basketball game was between Harvard and Carlisle and went to Carlisle by a score of 5 to 4 and on the track the same team came off victorious with the relay and the jump thus taking three straights from the league leaders. The second game of basketball between Navy and Yale was ended in a tie and each team received 50 points, on the track, however, Navy succeeded in taking both the relay and the jump.

The standing of the Junior Prep League:

	Points.
Harvard	15.32.35
Carlisle	1458.51
Navy	1393.55
Yale	1103.2

The juniors held their regular league games on Thursday afternoon and the first basketball game between Davidson and A. & M. went to the former by a 9 to 8 score and on the track the same team won both the relay and the broad jump. The second game was between Carolina and Wake Forest and that game was won by Wake Forest score 6 to 3. On the track Wake Forest kept their winning streak and took both the relay and the jump.

The standing of the Junior League is as follows:

	Points.
Davidson	929.98
Carolina	853.64
Wake Forest	822.03
A. & M.	390.24

The league games for the employed boys were played off last Wednesday night with the following results: The first basketball game was between the Sparrows and the Bluebirds and after the last whistle was blown by the referee the score stood 19 to 16 in favor of the Sparrows. On the track the Bluebirds succeeded in turning the winning streak in their favor and so they took both the relay race and the jump. The second game between the Eagles and the Nightingales went to the Eagles by a onesided score, that being 14 to 3. On the track these two teams split things, each taking one event. The relay went to the Nightingales and the jump to the Eagles.

The standing is as follows:

	Points.
Bluebirds	471.25
Eagles	422.16
Sparrows	400.91
Nightingales	305.68

Figures for the month shop a big increase over those of the preceding month, the number of men and boys using any and all of the physical privileges the past month being 5,294. This number includes all those taking the regular class work and those playing the games and those who come just for a bath. Fifty-two gym classes conducted for boys with an attendance of 1,518 and 37 classes for men with a total attendance of 644. There were 1,000 men who came in for individual work or baths. Forty-one games of basketball were played with 607 men and boys playing. Forty volley ball games with 364 men and boys playing, 145 hand ball games played by 423 men.

SACRED CANTATA RENDERED

Impressive Musical Event at First Baptist Church—Immense Congregation Present.

One of the largest congregations that has met together in one edifice in recent months in Wilmington heard the masterly presentation of C. B. Hawley's sacred cantata, "The Christ Child" at the First Baptist church last night. Every available seat was taken, the aisles were crowded, the vestibules were filled to overflowing and several hundred people had to be turned away.

The best tribute that can be paid to the excellence of the production by the trained choir of 24 voices under the skilled supervision of Miss Connie Chasten, organist and director, is that several hundred people stood in the church for more than an hour while the cantata was being sung.

There were a number of visitors from out of the city, who came especially to hear this music. In the congregation were music lovers from every church in the city and all felt well repaid for coming.

The music surpassed the expectations of those who had heard this sublime production on previous occasions. The choir rendered the difficult parts of the composition with the ease and the skill of trained singers. Great credit is due Miss Chasten for her most efficient work in training the choir.

The cantata was to have been given during the Christmas holidays but had to be postponed on account of the illness of some of the members of the choir. The singing of one of the sacred cantatas during the Christmas season is one of the annual features of the First Baptist church and those who have heard these excellent productions in the past state that the one given last night was the best that has yet been given.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Foster made a short address on music in which he showed the important place that music has always had in religion and its part in the elevation of mankind.

A great help in the enjoyment of the music last night was the distribution of neatly pritned folders in which were given the words of the cantata. The names of those taking part in the singing were also printed on the folder.

DECK OF STEAMER SALVAGED.

Floated Away From Wreck and Gathered in by Men in Power Boat

(Special Star Correspondence)

Southport, N. C., Jan. 30.—This morning the deck of the fishing steamer, Mindora, which went ashore on the Frying Pan Shoals, on the 22nd, was towed in here and tied to the dock.

Cap. Wm. St. George and Mr. Jim Thompson, went out in the latter's power boat, to see what remained of the steamer, and finding the deck had broken away, took it in tow and after six hours of hard towing brought it to the dock, and will remove what is of any value, a good hoisting engine being the best artocle secured from this peace of wreckage.

The shad season opens Monday, and the local fishermen are prepared to start early. Staking or anchoring nets outside, below the surface, will be tried this season, a new method in this vicinity of shad fishing.

Furpless and Gause, a firm always after business, are to put up at once an engine and pipe water for boats wanting fresh water. The pipe will run to the end of the Cape Fear Oil Company's dock, the water being pumped direct from the ground well, into the pipe, no standing tank being used, thus assuring fresh water all the time.

The series of Farmers Institutes now being conducted in this county are attracting increasing numbers in attendance, and will unquestionably prove of great help in improving, as developing farming in Brunswick county. Today both a Farmers and Institute for Women held sessions here, which were largely attended. Speakers of State wide reputation made addresses along practical lines.

The past few days have been normal January winter weather, clear and frosty. But the month as a whole has been abnormal in the rainfall, which is a record breaker, the total precipitation to this time being 11.79 inches.

RELIGIOUS MEETING AT TRINITY COLLEGE BEGINS

Dr. E. K. McLarty Will Conduct Services—Annual Meeting.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Trinity College, Durham, N. C., Jan. 30.—Commencing Sunday evening, January 31, and continuing for one week, a series of religious meetings will be held in the Trinity Y. M. C. A. hall, in East Duke building. Services will be held each day at 12 o'clock noon and at 7:30 in the evening. The meetings are to be conducted by Rev. Dr. E. K. McLarty, pastor of Tryon Street Methodist church, Charlotte. Dr. McLarty is an alumnus of the college, a member of the class of 1895, and a preacher of unusual strength. The community is fortunate in having him conduct these midyear religious services which now for so many years have been held regularly following the close of the first term's work, and which occupy such an important place in the religious life of the entire community.

FREE ADVICE TO SICK WOMEN

Thousands Have Been Helped By Common Sense Suggestions.

Women suffering from any form of female ills are invited to communicate promptly with the woman's private correspondence department of the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established a confidential correspondence which has extended over many years and which has never been broken. Never have they published a testimonial or used a letter without the written consent of the writer, and never has the Company allowed these confidential letters to get out of their possession, as the hundreds of thousands of them in their files will attest.

Out of the vast volume of experience which they have to draw from, it is more than possible that they possess the very knowledge needed in your case. Nothing is asked in return except your good will, and their advice has helped thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, should be glad to take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. Address Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

Every woman ought to have Lydia E. Pinkham's 80-page Text Book. It is not a book for general distribution, as it is too expensive. It is free and only obtainable by mail. Write for it today.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Yesterday's News and Observer: "Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Nathan, of Wilmington, arrived in the city yesterday to visit their son. Mr. Marx S. Nathan and Mrs. Nathan.

* * *

The many friends of Capt. Jas. I. Metts, who has been seriously ill for the past ten days with pneumonia, will be glad to know that he is much better and is now well on the road to recovery.

* * *

Yesterday's Charlotte Observer: "Mrs. Preston Bridgers, who has been spending two weeks here visiting her daughters, Mrs. W. S. O'B. Robinson, and Mrs. Walter L. Alexander, will return to her home in Wilmington tomorrow. Miss Routh Bridgers, who accompanied her mother to the city will remain here several weeks longer visiting her sister, Mrs. Alexander."

* * *

Goldsboro, N. C., Jan. 30.—The marriage of Miss Victoria Le May Dewey, of this city, and Mr. George Salley Heyward, of Columbia, S. C., was solemnized in St. Paul's M. E. church last Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, in the presence of a crowded congregation of townspeople, with whom the lovely young bride is a universal favorite, holding their admiration for her sterling qualities of mind and heart, her lovely personality and her always gentle demeanor and cordial loyalty.

* * *

Fayetteville, Jan. 30.—In honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Thomas D. Rose, of Baltimore, an attractive fall bride, Mrs George M. Ross received from 4 until 6 o'clock Friday afternoon at her handsome Haymount home. The guest of honor, who became a bride in October, received in her wedding gown. In addition to the guest of honor, those receiving with the hostess were: Mrs. Charles G. Rose, Mrs. A. S. Rose, Mrs. Peter McKellar Williams, mother of the honoree, Mrs. Brown Webb, Mrs. S. W. Tillinghast, Mrs. Thorne Clark, Mrs. J. Simpson Schenck and Mrs. F. R. Rose.

* * *

ROWLAND YOUNG PEOPLE WEDDED ON THURSDAY

Rowland, Jan. 30.—Miss Irene McQueen and Mr. W. L. Barron of Rock Hill, S. C., were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. William McQueen, at 4:30 Thursday afternoon.

Dr. A. W. Barron of Charlotte was best man. Miss Margaret McQueen, a sister of the bride was maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Arrowood of Tazewell, Va., brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by her pastor Rev. H. J. Mills. Only a few of the near relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Barron left at 6 o'clock for a trip North. After their return they will reside at Rock Hill, S. C.

The bride is one of the most charming of Rowland's young women. Mr. Barron is prominent in business and social circles of Rock Hill.

THEATRICAL

Six rousing reels of "The Incomparable Movies" constitutes offerings at Wilmington's most popular theatre for this afternoon and tonight, and two of the features on the bill today are multiple reel features that should be among the best that have been presented this year.

"The Governor Maker," the head-liner from the Universal, is a sensational two reel modern drama of industrial life and conditions, featuring Marie Walcamp and William Clifford. A sensational scene, in which a factory girl is pinioned to a post amid the burning ruins of a wooden factory and highly inflammable material, will attract much attention. Other scenes which carry the much-desired "punch," are those showing a mob baiting the owner of the factory, who finally is compelled to flee for his life. The film is full of plot and counter plot, and, in fact, contains three distinct episodes, each one of which would make an excellent story itself. All three, however, are crowded within the two-reel limit, and the result is a production which keeps one standing up most of the time and sitting down slowly only 'twixt reels.

"The Kaffir's Skull" is a big two-reel Mutual drama, a romantic detective story that is full of thrills, unexpected and startling situations and containing one of the most intensely dramatic plots ever seen. Featured are Eugene Pallette and Francella Billington, two of Mutual's biggest stars.

Then there's a rousing Joker comedy feature, "Hubby's Cure," that features some big comedy stars, and a mammoth Keystone, "Among the Mourners," also will be found one of the biggest Keystone comedies yet.

Great 6-Reel Show-New Grand

The New Grand will indeed offer a glorious show today, fittingly inaugurating what without doubt is going to be one of the biggest of all weeks for movie lovers. Six reels, jammed to the rims with the latest films, make-up today's offering and this swell show will be followed by other big ones, tomorrow America's sweetheart, Mary Pickford, appearing in a special release.

That clever and popular romantic actor, Mauriee Costelle, will lead the way, today appearing in one of the most powerful dramatic films ever created. "The Product". One of the spectacular scenes is the burning of a factory. One of the best detective films ever written is also a feature today. It is "The Man Who Vanished", while another gripper in the way of a dramatic is "The Lure of the Green Table", being one of the most thrilling gambling stories ever placed on a screen.

Following these masterpieces of the dramatic art will come a trio of laugh producers, and the very first of these rib-tickling sensations will be a "Slippery Slim" photoplay. It is "Slippery Slim Gets Square" and it is a howl for the purest of joy.

Another merry connection is Lubin's "Branningan's Band". Next on the list of fun-makers is "A Troublesome Cat", one of those famous cartoon movies by Vincent Whitman.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. Sandy Carter, of Burgaw, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. G. C. Lamb, of Scotland Neck, was registered at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. L. J. Hedgepeth, of Rowland, was a visitor in the city yesterday, a guest at the Orton.

—The many friends of Mr. Henry Bishop will regret to learn that he is critically ill at his home, No. 916 Chestnut street. He suffered a stroke of paralysis more than a year ago and has been confined to his home since that time.

MRS. MUSE VIOLATED THE CONSTITUTION UNKNOWINGLY

Was Not Aware of Fact That Law Forbade Women Acting as Notary.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, N. C., January 31. — The fact that Mrs. Charlotte Muse, of Cash Corner, Pamlico county, had been acting in the capacity of a notary public up until last Wednesday, the time that her commission was recalled, was by no means due to a desire on her part to deceive anyone. Mrs. Muse was highly recommended and performed the duties of office in an efficient manner and was not aware of the fact that North Carolina's laws did not allow women to act in the capacity of notaries. This fact, however, does not allay the anxiety of a large number of persons who have important documents in their possession bearing the official seal of Mrs. Muse. It is said that each one of these papers and documents are not legal, and there is talk of taking the matter up with the legislature and have them take some action upon it before they adjourn. When this will be done is a matter of speculation.

Secretary McAdoo's Daughter Going to War.

Miss Nona McAdoo, daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury, is going to the great war. Under the instruction of a competent nurse she is nearing the point where she can undertake work in a field hospital. She has arranged no definite plans yet, but she intends within a few weeks to join Mrs. Hope Nelson in London. Mrs. Nelson will go with her to one of the stations in the south of France. It is understood among Miss McAdoo's friends she will sail on the Lusitania February 9. Miss McAdoo is the eldest daughter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

HOUSTON AND BURRELL PLEASED WITH "HILLS"

Greatly Impressed on Recent Visit to North Carolina.

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture and Canadian Minister Spend Some Time in the Sand Hill Country—Canadian Talks

(Special Star Correspondence)

Pinehurst, N. C., Jan. 30.—During their recent visits, United States Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, and Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Martin Burrell, both expressed keen interest in the agricultural problems which are being so successfully solved in the Sand Hill section and largely through rural organization and co-operation, and both were enthusiastic over the character of the climate as an all the year land of liberty and living; Minister Burrell especially so because of speedy manner in which he rallied under its bracing atmosphere from his recent illness.

Minister Burrell discussed in an interested and instructive way the problems which confront his department "The Federal Government and the Provinces, first of all, 'he said," are working together for better agriculture in Canada. Argicultural schools are being established for those who do not care to go or who are unable to go to the high schools or colleges on completion of the common school course. Courses in all lines of agriculture are given. These schools which are often run in conjunction with the experiment stations, are proving popular and useful. On the day one is opened two hundred or more pupils may present themselves for admission.

"Canadian farmers, like United States farmers, are slow to take up co-operation. However, where the conditions have forced them to it as in the marketing of fruit, excellent results have been obtained. Co-operative creameries and other attempts at concerted action have also done well in some sections of the Dominion. District representatives who work much as our farm demonstrators do, are also doing a great work for better agriculture.

"Another interesting detail of the great work of the Canadian department of agriculture is the inspection of all seed offered for sale in the Dominion. If a Government agent finds the seed that the stores are selling to the farmers is not what it is represented to be the Government prosecutes the party responsible for the deception. A myriad of publications are issued by the Department on every subject in relation to farm work. Among these is the Agriculture Gazette."

In conclusion he referred to the profitable farming which is being carried on on the sandy soil of British Columbia, not unlike that of this section. "This," he said, "is often very deep, loose and light. Irrigation, which entails heavy expense, is also necessary. They raise but one crop a year, nevertheless the soil is very valuable and is wonderfully productive. Great yields of fruit and potatoes are made on it."

STAY ON HOSTILE LAND

Emperor William Quoted as Being Determined Where Battles Shall Rage.

Berlin, (via The Hague and London), Jan. 31.—"W ewill stay on hostile territory until the enemy is vanquished or has collapsed," Emperor William asserted when he personally conferred the iron cross on a German soldier, according to a Cologne newspaper.

A munich wool expert who visited Northern France on behalf of the Bavarian government has reported that $200,000 worth of raw and finished material fell into German hands in French industrial cities. Hundreds of bolts of cloth intended by the French government for military uniforms were found at Lille. The German military authorities are reported to be running many factories in the occupied districts.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 31—Twenty-three men from the Norwegian steamer Anita which stranded near Turks Island in December, were landed here today by the tug Rescue.

The men were taken before the Norwegian consul who will arrange to have them sent home or find them positions on another vessel.

The Anita is still ashore, but is in fair condition and may be floated.

Dublin Jan. 31 via London —The steamer Leinster from Holy Head to Kingstown reports that she was chased by a German submarine for 15 minutes off the Kish light vessel, but succeeded in escaping.

The Kish light vessel is opposite the mouth of Dublin bay.

Have you *lost* anything?

Don't sit down and mourn with a "I'll never get it back" expression on your face.

Cheer up! Put out a *dragnet* for it.

That means use a *lost* and *found ad.* in this paper.

Most people are honest, and few want rewards, so the cost to you is *trifling.*

Women Are Interested

WE ARE SHOWING HIGH-CLASS SWISS EMBROIDERIES LACES AND NOVELTIES

A. D. BROWN

The Store That Sells "American Lady Corsets"

"The Governor Maker"

Sensational Two-Reel Modern Drama. Featuring Wm. Clifford and Marie Walcamp.

"The Kaffir's Skull"

Two Reel Romantic Detective Drama—A Mutual, Featuring Eugene Pallette and Francella Billington. Thrilling.

"Hubby's Cure"

Rousing Big Joker Comedy.

"Among the Mourners"

Mammoth Keystone Comedy Feature.

Six Rousing Reels Of "Incomparable Movies"

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"Wilmington's Cosy Corner."

SIX GREAT PICTURES

NEW GRAND

TODAY

HEADED BY

Maurice Costello

—In—

"THE PRODUCT"

"THE MAN WHO VANISHED" Edison's Latest Detective Story.

"LURE OF THE GREEN TABLE" Startling Story of a Gambler.

"SLIPPERY SLIM GETS SQUARE" A Film That is a Howl.

"BRANNIGAN'S BAND" Another Laugh Masterpiece.

"A TROUBLESOME CAT" Swell Cartoon Movie Smile Film.

YES! ONLY FIVE CENTS

"Million Dollar Mystery" Wednesday.

Wireless

The Wireless discovery, like many other discoveries and inventions, is fast succeeding the older methods of transmitting time, etc. Therefore, we have installed recently a Wireless Time Receiving Station.

GEO. W. HUGGINS

The Jeweler

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Wilmington Door and Lumber Company to C. N. Evans, President, Trustee, dated Marth 18th, 1912, and recorded in Book 68, page 107, in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door, in New Hanover county, expose to sale for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described tracts or parcels of land:

First Tract.

Beginning at a point in the western line of Front street 132 feet North of the northern line of Ann street, and running thence northwardly along said western line of Front street 66 feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Ann street to the channel or deep water said channel or deep water of the Cape Fear River southwardly and parallel with Front street 66 feet to the northern line of Lot No. 5, in Block 125, of said city; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ann street to the western line of Front street, the point of beginning. The same being that tract or parcel of land conveyed by one A. M. Prince to Brunswick Wood and Coal Company by deed bearing date January the 7th, 1911, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for New Hanover County, and conveyed by Brunswick Wood and Coal Company to Wilmington Door and Lumber Company, as will appear by reference to the Public Records of New Hanover County.

Second Tract.

Beginning at a point in the northern line of Meares street 183 feet East of the eastern line of Fourth street, and running thence along said line of Meares street 33 feet in an easterly direction; thence North and parallel with Fifth street 87 feet to the old Coalfield (Francis Morris) line; thence along said line in a westwardly direction 33 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fifth street 87 feet to the northern line of Meares street, the point of beginning. The same being part of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 20, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

Third Tract.

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Cape Fear Township, on the East side, in the County of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a cypress, on the West side of Cat Fish Creek, a small distance above an old field; thence with the lower line or a tract formerly owned by Samuel Ashe, west 220 poles to a cypress on said Cat Fish Creek, near its head; thence same course 103 poles to the North West River; thence down the River so as to measure in a due South line 95 poles; thence from said River due East 336 poles to Cat Fish Creek; thence up said Creek 35 poles; thence due East 75 poles to a stake on the Sand Hill; thence North 12 degrees West 62 poles; thence West 80 poles to Cat Fish Creek, opposite the Fish Station, containing by estimation 222½ acres, of which twenty-five acres is high land.

One tract situate in said County of New Hanover, on the South side of Cat Fish Creek, in the upper part of the bend, beginning at a cypress on the Creek between the line of the land which formerly belonged to Samuel Ashe and Thos. C. Reston; thence with their line East 84 poles to the corner of said Ashe's line, or rather his old center ditch; thence with said Center Ditch North 2 poles; thence East 30 poles to the corner by the side of the Creek; thence West to the Creek, and thence up the Creek to the beginning, containing 9½ acres.

One tract situate in said County of New Hanover, on said North West River, and Cat Fish Creek, beginning on the River, on the lower corner of the tract on said Creek first above described, thence East 60 poles; thence South 129 poles to the River; thence up the River to the beginning, containing 60 acres of Tide Swamp.

Also eight acres of Sand Hill situate in said County of New Hanover, on Cat Fish Creek, beginning on the Creek at what was formerly known as the Reston lower corner; thence down the creek 20 poles; thence East and back adjoining the western line for its compliment. The last mentioned four tracts of land, described under "Third Tract" herein, being the same lands conveyed by E. P. H. Strunck and wife to Brunswick Wood & Coal Company by deed bearing date June 12, 1909, and duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for New Hanover County, in Book 58, page 458, et seq., and reference is hereby made to said deed for the description therein contained, and the same being conveyed by the Brunswick Wood & Coal Company to the Wilmington Door & Lumber Company, by proper deed of conveyance, as the Public Records of New Hanover County will show.

Dated and posted this 13th day of January, 1915.

C. N. EVANS, President, Trustee.

By Atlantic Trust and Banking Company, Assignee.

ROBERT RUARK, Attorney.

ja13-30d

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECeived at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Charleston, S. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., February 12, 1915, and then opened, for purchasing two condemned cast-iron towers, now standing on Bloody Point and Venus Point, Savannah River, Ga. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Charleston, S. C.

ja 30-fe-1-3

Dr. C. L. Pridgen

General Practice.

DISEASES OF STOMACH AND INTESTINES A SPECIALTY.

508 Market St. 'Phone 2085

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9—11 A. M. 2:30—4:30 P. M.

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Let the Cape Fear Machine Works fix that Engine, Boiler, Stack, and All That Machinery that Might Run Better.

Wire, Write or 'Phone Us.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

—FOOT OF CHURCH ST.—

FEBRUARY 2

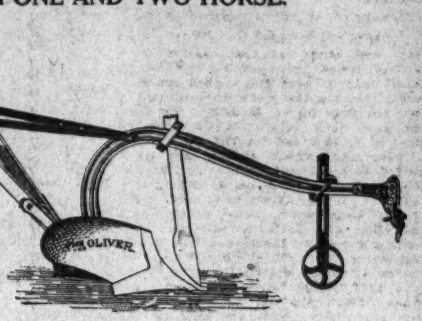
Deposits made now, and until February 2nd, inclusive, draw Interest from January 1st, at four per cent.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND CHESTNUT STREETS

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS

SEND US YOUR ORDERS for OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS BOTH ONE AND TWO HORSE.



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750,000 Shingles, All Grades and Sizes.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Everything in This Line.

We Offer Close Prices, Prompt Service and Respectfully Solicit Your Orders.

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In the Heart of the City

Try Our Special Sunday Dinners

C. E. HOOPER, Manager.

We are now located in our new quarters, and are prepared to take care of all orders promptly for

Gasoline, Kerosene, Lubricating Oils, Axle Grease, Cup and Transmission Grease.

Don't fail to try our "AUTOIL"—a Carbonless Lubricating Oil for Automobiles, made from Pennsylvania Crude Oil.

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

'PHONES 873—874.

Balance To Go At Cost

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BULBS, Consisting of Roman and Dutch Hyacynths, Paper White Narcissus, Trumpet Daffodils, Tulips and Freesias. ALL OF THESE ARE GENUINE, DUTCH GROWN BULBS, Imported by us direct from Lisse, Holland.

1880 Hardin's Pharmacy 1915

L. L. HANBY, :: HARDWARE

BUY YOURSELF A

Gasoline Engine

You can Do So Many Things With It—Heat and light your home, saw wood, pump water, or do anything power will do.

A Gasoline Engine will furnish you with every convenience at a very small cost.

Heaters and Ranges, Engines, House Furnishing Goods, All Kinds of Good Tools.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

REACTION IS LOCAL MARKETS

Cotton Quoted a Fraction Under Monday's Opening—Naval Stores Markets Off—Cotton Exported.

The local markets suffered a slight reaction during the week just past, judging from prices quoted and receipts. The cotton market Saturday afternoon was a fraction under Monday's opening prices and the naval stores markets showed marked declines in spirits of turpentine and rosin while tar and crude turpentine stood barely firm during the week's trading. One cargo of 10,000 bales was shipped to Europe and another ship is loading. The Norwegian steamer Lena arrived Saturday to load oil cake for European delivery.

The price of cotton opened Monday at 8 cents but dropped to 7 7-8 on Tuesday and stood at that figure until Friday when it regained the 8-cent level only to lose the eighth on Saturday, closing the week one-eighth below the opening on Monday. Receipts for the week totaled 8,345 bales as against 6,015 bales for the same week a year ago, which shows that more cotton is being put on the market and that more money is being put in circulation in the cotton belt, more merchants being paid, more notes being cancelled and better conditions prevailing generally throughout the South. Estimates from Washington on the cotton situation stated that the South was $120,000,000 better off now than when cotton was at its lowest. The fact that cotton has been held off the market until the price has advanced two cents is evidence that much of it will be held off until prices are even higher and some of it may be held until next year.

General reports indicate that exporting of cotton is on the increase and that more normal conditions are developing. To avoid the high freight rates being charged for transporting cotton to Europe many Southern cotton firms are purchasing their own ships for that purpose. Exports for the week from all ports 93,786 bales and for the season 3,732,340 bales. Receipts for the week at the seaboard totaled 61,650 bales and for the season 6,449,513 bales. Stock on hand in Wilmington 54,303 bales. Exports from Wilmington for the week totaled 10,000 bales.

Naval stores receipts have been lighter than usual and the prices have shown much unsteadiness. Spirits of turpentine opened Monday at 43 cents and closed at 41 cents, the decline being steady all during the week except Friday when the price was quoted nominal. Receipts were three casks as against 34 casks for the same week a year ago. The price during the same days last year started at 45 3-4 and closed the week at 46 3-4 cents.

Rosin opened the week at $3.05 per barrel for large and $2.95 per barrel for small but dropped on Tuesday to $2.90 and $2.80 at which price it remained until Friday when it was quoted as nominal and likewise on Saturday. Receipts were 20 barrels as against 232 barrels for the same week last year. Prices for the same week a year ago opened at $3.95 and closed at $3.90.

Tar seems to have struck rock bottom and has stood through the week at the same quotations. Prices for the same period last year stood steady at $2.50 per barrel and 10 cents per gallon. Receipts for last week were 687 barrels as against 1,288 barrels last year.

Like tar, crude turpentine seems to have reached its minimum price and has stood firm all the week at $2.90 per barrel for soft, $2.90 per barrel for virgin and $1.90 per barrel for hard. The price for last year was $3.00, $3.00 $2.00 without change. Receipts of crude last week were 55 barrels as against 32 barrels last year. Except for Saturday no crude turpentine was received, the 55 barrels which compose the week's total coming in on that day.

COTTON ACREAGE

(N. Y. Journal of Commerce)

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 26, 1915.

Editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin:

Sir.—I believe that the last ginning report will prove to be very misleading because of exceptional conditions which have not been taken due account of. Among them are these:

First—The pressure of creditors for cotton to be carried on storage as collateral against accounts.

Second—The slowing down of business, which has created an oversupply of labor.

Third—The liberal rainfall, which has supplied ample water for the operation of gins.

These three factors combined induced a rapid ginning of the crop, and never before in the history of cotton production has there ever been such a combination of circumstances. Creditors generally have been willing to carry accounts provided cotton was delivered to be carried on storage, so that the farmers have had the most impelling incentive to save themselves by complying with this condition, and that they have done so is at once an evidence of rapid ginning and an obligation to restrict the acreage this year.

The idea seems prevalent that the South is both disposed and able to put in a normal acreage this year, but it is clear to those who are conversant with the facts that such impression is without foundation. Cotton at present price is below the cost of production, and this is why the crop is being held, and the farmers know that the radical curtailment of acreage is the only means for giving a value to the cotton carried over. This as respects the farmers' disposition, while in the matter of the farmer's ability, the fact that merchants and bankers of the South are carrying the load for them precludes the possibility of advancing normal lines of credit.

Any intelligent analysis of the situation points to a radical curtailment in acreage this year, and this, giving bankable value to cotton, makes it possible for the South to carry the burden.

J. A. TAYLOR.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., January 26. — Spanish Farmers' stock, market firm, 85c. per bu.

Virginias — Farmers' stock, market firm; Fancy Jumbo, 4c. per lb.; Fancy hand picked, 3¾c. per lb.; Extra prime, 3½ per lb.; Shelling stock, 3c. per lb.

CLEW'S FINANCIRL REVIEW

Suspension of Dividend in United States Steel Gave Market Backset —Recovery Slow.

Special to The Star:

New York, Jan. 30.—Suspension of the dividend on United States Steel caused quite a setback to the market. As the earnings of the company for the last quarter fell more than $8,000,000 below the requirements for dividends on the preferred and common stocks, passing the dividend, which represented past conditions, was eminently proper and should excite no criticism. Since the corporation has been running for months at less than 40 per cent. of its capacity, and since prices have been abnormally low, no sane observer expected that the dividend would be earned in the last quarter; nor could any prudent investor expect the company to indefinitely continue paying unearned dividends out of surplus.

The most potent feature in the financial situation is the growing abundance of loanable funds available for short term loans. This is largely attributable to the dullness of business, although the reduction of reserve requirements from 25 to 18 per cent. is an important factor. As an offset to the latter influence the emergency currency outstanding has been reduced to $70,000,000. At one time the total issue of these notes amounted to considerably over $300,000,000, of which about $140,000,000 were issued by New York banks. All of the last named sum has been withdrawn, the last note being redeemed on Wednesday, New York being the first of the 43 currency associations formed under the Aldrich-Vreeland bill to completely retire them. This is another proof, if one is needed, of the strength and capacity of New York as a banking center. In this connection, it is worth while remembering that New York is now the most important free money market in the world; and, while London is not at all likely to lose its pre-eminence, the war has imposed burdens upon New York which will vastly strengthen its prestige and ability as a world money market. Eventually this war is going to immensely augment the financial and commercial power of the United States, and if we only succeed in avoiding international complications we shall find ourselves much advanced in position and power, financially, commercially and politically, when peace is once more resumed. All the great nations of the world are now looking to New York for financial assistance. They are establishing big credits here, presumably for war materials, and our bankers are considering new foreign opportunities which would never have presented themselves but for this European conflict. Moreover, the war will absorb all available funds in foreign markets for months and perhaps years to come. Ordinary capital applications in Europe are practically suspended. Thus we may expect an unusual demand for capital in the United States to aid foreign as well as domestic enterprises; all of which means dearer capital everywhere, no matter how cheap money may temporarily be.

January developed a much better investment demand for securities than was expected. Evidently capital had been accumulating in spite of last year's retrogression; and recent improvement in general conditions seems to have induced fair buying of high-grade railroad shares, gilt edged bonds, public utility issues and short term notes. There was also a better inquiry for a certain class of industrials, particularly those benefiting from the war. The abundance of money at low rates also induced larger purchases of good dividend-paying stocks, which at present figures often show a good profit where dividends considerably exceed carrying charges. Since the first of the year the market has had a steadily broadening tendency, and this, too, imparted greater confidence in values. For several days there has been a steady selling to take profits and also some distribution of stocks on foreign account, although the laater feature was not prominent. The shock arising from the passing of the steel dividend shook out a great deal of weak stock and gave the general market a fairly good test under the hurtful circumstances.

As to general conditions, the tendency is rather towards improvement than otherwise. Confidence has been steadily growing because the country has adjusted itself to the war basis, because the antagonism to capital shows signs of abating, because our legislators are beginning to realize that attacks upon business have been carried to an injurious degree and because the railroad outlook has improved by the manifestation of a more considerate spirit on part of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Our continued large export movement and the resulting favorable balance of trade is likewise an important factor, inasmuch as it strengthens our ability to retain, if not attract gold. At present the excess of exports over imports is phenomenal; the only drawback being that diminished imports are having a detrimental effect upon national revenue. It is much more desirable that we import merchandise than securities in payment for our exports; because Europe is likely to resist a gold movement in this direction, and we do not wish an influx of American securities. A more hopeful spirit prevails in trade circles. Abundant money promises to be a powerful stimulant to trade recovery. The iron industry is still very dull ,but its leaders preserve an optimistic front. It cannot grow worse and must grow better in time. The textile trades are more active, and better in time. The textile trades are more active, and betttr prices are being obtained for both cotton and woolen fabrics. The high price of wheat is exceedingly satisfactory to growers and holders, the only danger being that values may be raised to a dangerous height, not to speak of the probability of stimulating undesirable agitation. The higher prices for cotton have also imparted a better feeling in the South and the tendency of opinion in all sections of the United States is towards hopefulness and against the extreme pessimism which has so long destroyed initiative. In about a month Congress will adjourn, and the whole country will feel a sense of relief after so much agitation appertaining to business affairs.

HENRY CLEWS.

STOCK MARKET SITUATION

Shock Received From Suspension of Steel Dividends Was Severe —Southern Stocks Advance.

New York, Jan. 31.—The shock of United States Steel's suspended dividend revealed more vulnerable speculative accounts in the stock market last week than has been expected. December quarter net earnings were much below expectations. Current demand for steel products also was reported less than for early January. December net earnings of railroads showed severe shrinkage. January gross earnings of railroads, however, showed increasingly favorable comparisons with last year.

Expanded cotton movements lifted Southern railroad stocks out of the depression.

The broadening scope of American banking was indicated by an increase of foreign acceptances. Free sales of American stocks and bonds were made from abroad. The firmer tone of exchange was the result, but recession of domestic rates continued. Inquiry for short term corporation and municipal notes carried the interest rate down to a parity with that for call loans. The Pennsylvania railroad sold approximately 50,000,000 of first mortgage bonds.

Government finances came into consideration with the cabinet's discussion of the revenue deficit. Diminishing wheat stocks and rising food prices added importance to investigations of unemployment and industrial relations.

Peace rumors were current, but bankers in touch with the foreign situation found little encouragement in that quarter. More war loans in which American bankers may participate, were said to be in contemplation.

THE COTTONSITUATION

Trade Conditions Mending But No Important Developments.

New York, Jan. 30.—Lacking any development of importance cotton prices during the week were under the influence of last Saturday's ginning report. The census bureau placed the total quantity of cotton ginned to January 16 at 14,907,942 bales. This was larger than was generally expected, but the really bearish phase of the statement was to be found in the 460,000 bales reported ginned during the first half of January. This amount was not only more than double that of last year but it established a new ginning record for the period. There seems to be no question now that the commercial crop will be at least 16,500,000 bales. Outside, however, of the fact that the supply is larger than previous estimated the situation shows no basic change for the worse. Although the foreign demand fluctuates from day to day there is no evidence of any permanent diminution, and, indeed, there is no reason why it should be expected, as foreign stocks are so low that unless manufacturing there ceases entirely foreigners must continue to take our cotton in quantity. As a matter of fact, English mills are well occupied with army orders and the trade reports from Manchester and Lancashire are distinctly encouraging. The improvement in the domestic situation continues. Recent sales of print cloths at Fall River are the largest for several months, and more of the New England mills which have been runningon short time have decided to resume work at full capacity. Among these are the mills of the Fall River Iron Works which employ seven thousand men. These have gone on full time after having run for four days a week for over three months. The improvement is perhaps best exemplified by the recent statement of one of the largest cotton goods commission house here in New York which was to the effect that their business has been better the last ten days than ever before in the firm's history. This concern represents Southern as well as New England mills, so, on that account, the statement has much significance. Many of the large Southern mills are now running at full capacity, and the textile trade situation in Georgia and Alabama is reported as excellent. According to the "Journal of Commerce" jobbers from nearly all sections have been buying better in the past ten days than at any time in the past six months. Southern jobbers are gradually overcoming the lack of confidence they have been showing. The agricultural sections are buying more goods and will continue steady customers for some time to come. The demand from the Pacific coast is not up to expectations, but it is believed that trade there will show a decided improvement during the coming month.

There is of course much diversity of opinion as to the future course of the market. Some operators have assumed a bearish position, although the trade as a whole feel so uncertain about the immediate movement that they have adopted a waiting attitude. To some extent this is due to the approaching application of the government futures act, the working out of which will unquestionably be attended with some confusion and much uncertainty. A big advance has been seored, and it is natural to expect that profit taking sales and increased hedge selling will bring about a hesitancy that might at any time develop into a fair-sized reaction; but unless the demand situation changes decidedly for the worse purchases would apepar to be warranted on the downward swings.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

SOUTHERN COTTON REVIEW

Backset In Market But Price Closed Above Previous Week Regardless.

New Orleans, Jan. 31.—Last week marked small gains and recessions in cotton, prices working higher on a good spot demand and a continued large export movement and falling off under heavy short selling, stimulated by the belief on the bear side that a reaction was overdue. The market was more responsive to buying than to selling and at no time were prices under last week's close. At their best they were 30 to 31 points over last week's finals while the close was at a net gain of 19 points.

The export movement for the week brought the total for the month up to approximately 1,260,000 bales, the largest for any month thus far this season. It compared with 1,064,000 bales this month last year. January is the first month of the season to show an excess in exports over the corresponding month of last year. The shipments of the week were 279,872 bales against 259,664 bales the same week last year. Bulls predict large shipments during February.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

February 1, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 39 degrees; at 8 P. M., 63 degrees; maximum, 68 degrees; minimum, 32 degrees; mean, 54 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month, to date, 8.41 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., Saturday, 13.7 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Rain Monday; Tuesday, colder.

STORM WARNING.

Washington, D. C., January 31.

Observer, Wilmington, N. C.:

Hoist southeast storm warning tenthirty P. M., Jacksonville to New York. Storm over southeast Missouri, moving east; strong southeast to south winds Monday. FRANKENFIELD.

The Port Calendar, Feb. 1, 1915.

Sun rises . . . . . 7:09 A. M.
Sun sets . . . . . 5:42 P. M.
Day's length. . . . . 10 hrs. 33 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water.		Low water.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	10:50	11:06	5:52	6:27
Southport	5:39	8:56	2:33	3:06
Masonboro Inl	8:28	8:45	2:13	2:46

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

January 31, 1913.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Temperature Lowest last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	cldy	52	—	.10
Asheville	rain	48	32	.0
Atlanta	cldy	56	42	.0
Augusta	cldy	70	44	.0
Birmingh	rain	66	58	.18
Boston	snow	26	12	.10
Charleston	cldy	66	50	.0
Charlotte	rain	40	32	.0
Chicago	rain	38	—	.58
Galveston	pt cldy	64	60	.26
Jacksonv	pt cldy	—	—	.0
Memphis	cldy	62	—	1.92
Mobile	rain	66	56	.0
Montgom'y	cldy	72	54	.0
New Orl	rain	72	60	.86
New York	rain	36	18	.56
Oklahoma	cldy	44	—	.28
Palestine	clear	66	—	1.02
Pittsburg	cldy	46	—	.60
Raleigh	cldy	50	30	.0
Savannah	rain	66	52	.0
Shreveport	cldy	64	—	1.62
St. Louis	rain	50	—	.18
Washing'n	cldy	30	—	.40

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 2,289 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,372 tons, Finke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Str. Edernian (Br.), 2,284 tons, Thomas, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Str. Lena (Nor.), 975 tons, Jacobson, Henry Whyte.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 30.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.50 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 30@35c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 65@75c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 14 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 13c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb.; very dull; no sales.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15@16 2-3 cents per lb.; very dull.

EGGS—26@27c per doz., very dull; price expected to go lower.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 30.—North Carolina Peanuts — Market, firm; new crop, fancy hand picked, 70c; No. 1, machine picked, 60c per bu.

Virginia Peanuts—Steady. New crop Jumboes, 60c; fancy hand picked, 55c; No. 1, machine picked, 50c per bu.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, 75c.; Jumboes, 65c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

BAPTISTS AND FARMERS HAVE BURIED THE HATCHET

Will Meet on the Cinder Path and the Diamond This Spring.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

West Raleigh, January 30. — Wake Forest will be here on Easter Monday for a track meet, and also for a baseball game, contrary to the expectations of the fans, tracksters, and baseball nine. It was officially stated last fall that the two colleges had permanently severed athletic relations, and it was thought that this would include all sports. The cause of the disturbance was finances, but agreements have been reached, and it is now reasonably sure that the Techs and Baptists will again face each other on the diamond and cinder path.

Middlebury, Vt., January 31. — Ray L. Fisher, the New York American pitcher, said today he had signed a new three-year contract with the club. It is understood his salary will be $19,500 for the three years.

Wood's Seeds

Wood's Descriptive Catalog for 1915 has been carefully prepared so as to enable our farmers and market growers to determine intelligently as to the best and most profitable crops which they can undertake to grow.

The present agricultural conditions make it very necessary to consider the question of diversified crops, and our catalog gives full information, both in regard to

Farm and Garden Seeds

that can be planted to profit and advantage.

Write for **Descriptive Catalog** and prices of any

Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain or Seed Potatoes required. Catalog mailed on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

SALE OF FISH PRESS.

On Monday, February 1st, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door in Wilmington, N. C., one Basshor Fish Press, at present installed in the plant of the Ocean Fisheries Company, on the Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, the purchaser to bear all expenses of removing said property from its present location and to make the necessary arrangements with the owners of the property on which the same is located for the removal of the same.

This 9th day of January, A. D. 1915.

J. ALBERT HUGHES,
Receiver of Thomas C. Basshor Co.
J. O. CARR, Attorney.
ja10-su,w-td

TO CHICAGO ON THE CAROLINA SPECIAL THROUGH SLEEPING CAR DAILY VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Premier Carrier of the South

QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE AND BIG FOUR ROUTE

Southern Railway is now operating through sleeping cars daily on the Carolina Special between Charleston, S. C., and Chicago, Ill., affording excellent connections from and for Eastern North Carolina Points, Goldsboro, Raleigh, Durham, Greensboro and intermediate points, through ASHEVILLE AND THE LAND OF THE SKY.

For Pullman sleeping car reservations, schedules and detailed information, ask any Southern Railway Agent, or write,

O. F. YORK,
Traveling Passenger Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

EFECTIVE JANUARY 3rd, 1915.

Trains Leave Wilmington Daily as Follows:

No. 13—4:30 P. M.—For Local stations—Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and Intermediate Points, connecting at Hamlet for Richmond, Washington, New York, Atlanta, Jacksonville, and All Points North and South.

Through Pullman Parlor Car Service Between Wilmington and Charlotte.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—Local train for Charlotte. Sleeper open at 10:00 P. M. For detail information and reservations, call on City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel, Wilmington, N. C. 'Phone 178.

E. E. HUNTER, Div. F'r't Ag't., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST, Div. Pass. Ag't., Raleigh, N. C.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.

—from— WILMINGTON

TAMPA, FLA **$22.30**
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

MOBILE, ALA **$23.35**
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA **$26.75**
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

PENSACOLA, FLA. **$23.35**
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited, returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

CINCINNATI, O. **$20.40**
On sale February 20, 21, 22, limited returning March 3rd.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN **$18.20**
On sale April 25, 26 and 27th, limited returning May 8th.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to **C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the ATLANTIC COAST LINE**

W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. **T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.**

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Between Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street. Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR. General Freight Agent, Baltimore, Md.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South

Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates in Effect from Wilmington:

CINCINNATI, OHIO **$20.40**
On sale February 20, 21 and 22nd, limited returning Midnight, March 3rd.

MIAMI, FLA **$26.95**
On sale January 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, January 20th.

MOBILE, ALA **$23.35**
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

PENSACOLA, FLA **$23.35**
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

NEW ORLEANS, LA **$26.75**
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

TAMPA, FLA **$22.30**
On sale February 11 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. **$5.90**
On sale February 14 and 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 22nd.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 175, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS.
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND: Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	EASTBOUND: Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	EASTBOUND: Leave Front and Princess for Beach	WESTBOUND: Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	WESTBOUND: Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	WESTBOUND: Leave for for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:20 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	a7:31 A. M.	7:20 A. M.	.....
.....	.....	.....	b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
6:50 A.M.	6:50 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	a8:01 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	a1:45 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....	cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	7:41 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.

(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Nov. 22, 1914.

Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 5:25 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‡ 6:30 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. ‡ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. * 7:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:05 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 8:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 55. * 5:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54 *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. ‡ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‡10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:45 A.M.

* Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday. ‡ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GASPARILLA CARNIVAL——TAMPA, FLORIDA.
MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND PENSACOLA.

Excursion Tickets will be sold for the above occasion from Wilmington on February 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, at fares named below, by the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

TAMPA, FLORIDA	$22.30
NEW ORLEANS, La	26.75
MOBILE, ALA	23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA	23.35

Tickets will be limited, at time of purchase, to February 26th, but an extension of final return limit to March 15th may be obtained by depositing tickets prior to expiration and upon payment of $1.00.

For Schedules, Reservations, Etc., inquire of Atlantic Coast Line Ticket Agents, or address

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.
T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.

Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb Rails.

Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv. Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv. Petersburg	11:00a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv. Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv. Lynchburg	2:40p.m.	2:30a.m.
Ar. Cincinnati	7:30a.m.	6:30a.m.
Ar. Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar. Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar. St. Louis	9:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL, Pass. Traf. Mgr.
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C. H. BOSLEY, D. P. A., Richmond, Va.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.

Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Jan. 29th
Steamship Seminole, Friday, Feb. 5th

Wilmington to Georgetown.

Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Feb. 1st
Steamship Seminole, Monday, Feb. 8th

Wilmington to New York.

Steamship Seminole, Saturday, Jan. 30th
Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Feb. 6th

Both Steamers Carry Passengers. Equipped With Wireless.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36, N. R. New York.

U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

BRYAN'S DEFINITION OF RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

(Continued From Page Two.)

Hicles in the British lists of absolute contraband.

"The United States has now under consideration the question of the right of a belligerent to include 'copper unwrought' in its list of unconditional contraband. As the government of the United States has in the past placed all articles from which ammunition is manufactured' in its contraband list, and has declared copper to be among such materials, it necessarily finds some embarrassment in dealing with the subject.

"Moreover, there is no instance, of the United States acquiescing in Great Britain's seizure of copper shipments. In every case, in which it has been done, vigorous representations have been made to the British government, and the representatives of the United States have pressed for the release of the shipments.

"(6) Submission without protest to interference with American trade to neutral countries in conditional and absolute contraband.

"The fact that the commerce of the United States is interrupted by Great Britain is consequent upon the superiority of her navy on the high seas. History shows that whenever a country has possessed that superiority, our trade has been interrupted and that few articles essential to the prosecution of the war have been allowed to reach its enemy from this country. The department's recent note to the British government, which has been made public, in regard to detentions and seizures of American vessels and cargoes, is a complete answer to this complaint.

"Certain other complaints appear aimed at the loss of profit in trade, which must include at least in part trade in contraband with Germany; while other complaints demand the prohibition of trade in contraband, which appears to refer to trade with the Allies.

"(7) Submission without protest to interruption of trade in conditional contraband consigned to private persons in Germany and Austria, thereby supporting the policy of Great Britain to cut off all supplies from Germany and Austria.

"As no American vessel so far as known has attempted to carry conditional contraband to Germany or Austria-Hunbary no ground of complaint has arisen out of the seizure or condemnation by Great Britain of an American vessel with a belligerent destination. Until a case arises and the government has taken action upon it, criticism is premature and unwarranted. The United States in its note of December 28 to the British government strongly contended for the principle of freedom of trade in articles of conditional contraband not destined to the belligerent's forces.

"(8) Submission to British interference with trade in petroleum, rubber, leather, wool, etc.

"Petrol and other petroleum products have been proclaimed by Great Britain as contraband of war. In view of the absolute necessity of such products to the use of submarines, aeroplanes and motors, the United States government has not yet reached the conclusion that they are improperly included in a list of contraband. Military operations to-is therefore difficult to argue successfully against the inclusion of petroleum among the articles of contraband. As to the detention of cargoes of petroleum going to neutral countries, this government has, thus far, successfully obtained the release in every case of detention or seizure which has been brought to its attention.

"Great Britain and France have placed rubber on the absolute contraband list and leather on the conditional contraband list. Rubber is extensively used in the manufacture and operation of motors and like petrol is regarded by some authorities as essential to motive power today. Leather is even more widely used in cavalry and infantry equipment. It is understood that both rubber and leather together with wool have been embargoed by most of the belligerent countries. It will be recalled that the United States has in the past exercised the right of embargo upon exports of any commodity which might aid the enemy's cause.

"(9) The United States has not interfered with the sale to Great Britain and her Allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms, and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict.

"There is no power in the executive day are largely a question of motive power through mechanical devices. It to prevent the sale of ammunition to the belligerents. The duty of a neutral to restrict trade in munitions of war has never been imposed by international law or by municipal statute. It has never been the policy of this government to prevent the shipment of arms or ammunition into belligerent territory, except in the case of neighboring American republics, and then only when civil strife prevailed. Even to this extent the belligerents in the present conflict, when they were neutrals, have never so far as the records disclose, limited the sale of munitions of war. It is only necessary to point to the enormbus quantities of arms and ammunition furnished by manufacturers in Germany to the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war and in the recent Balkan wars to establish the general recognition of the propriety of the trade by a neutral nation.

"It may be added that on the 15th of December last, the German ambassador, by direction of his government, presented a copy of a memorandum of the Imperial German government, which, among other things, set forth the attitude of that government toward traffic in contraband of war by citizens of neutral countries. The imperial government stated that 'under the general principles of international law, no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from or through neutral territory,' and that the adversaries of Germany in the present war are, in the opinion of the imperial government, authorized to 'draw on the United States contraband of war and especially arms worth billions of marks.'

"These principles, as the ambassador stated, have been accepted by the United States government in the statement issued by the Department of State on October 15 last, entitled 'Neutrality and Trade in Contraband.' Acting in conformity with the propositions there set forth, the United States has itself taken no part in contraband traffic, and has, so far as possible, lent its influence toward equal treatment for all belligerents in the matter of purchasing arms and ammunition of private persons in the United States.

"(10) The United States has not suppressed the sale of dumdum bullets to Great Britain.

"On December 5, last, the German ambassador addressed a note to the department, stating that the British government had ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company 20,000 'riot guns,' model 1897 and 50,000,000 'buckshot cartridges' for use in such guns. The department replied that it saw a published statement of the Winchester Company, the correctness of which the company has confirmed to the department of telegraph. In this statement the company categorically denies that it has received an order for such guns and cartridges from, or made any sales of such material to the British government, or to any other government engaged in the present war. The ambassador further called attention to 'information, the accuracy of which is not to be doubted,' that 8,000,000 cartridges fitted with 'mushroom bullets,' had been delivered since October of this year by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company for the armament of the English army. In reply the department referred to the letter of December 10, 1914, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company of New York to the ambassador, called forth by certain newspaper reports of statements alleged to have been made by the ambassador in regard to the sales by that company of soft-nosed bullets. From this letter, a copy of which was sent to the department by the company, it appears that instead of 8,000,000 cartridges having been sold, only a little over 117,000 were manufactured and 109,000 were sold. Letter further asserts that these cartridges were made to supply a demand for a better sporting cartridges with a soft-nosed bullet than had been manufactured theretofore; and that such cartridges cannot be used in the military rifles of any foreign powers. The company adds that its statements can be substantiated and that it is ready to give the ambassador any evidence that he may require on these points. The department further stated that it was also in receipt from the company of a complete detailed list of the persons to whom these cartridges were sold, and that from this list it appeared that the cartridges were sold to firms in lots of 20 to 2,000 and one lot each of 3,000, 4,000, 5,000. Of these only 960 cartridges went to British North America and 100 to British East Africa.

"The Department added that, if the Ambassador could furnish evidence that this or any other company is manufacturing and selling for the use of contending armies in Europe cartridges whose use would contravene the Hague Conventions, the Department would be glad to be furnished with this evidevidence and that the President would in case any American company is shown to be engaged in this traffic, use his influence to prevent so far as possible sales of such ammunition t the powers engaged in the European war, without regard to whether it is the duty of this Government upon legal or conventional grounds to take such action.

"The substance of both the Ambassador's note and the Department's reply have appeared in the press.

"The Department has received no other cmplaints of alleged sales of dumdum bullets by American citizens to belligerent governments.

"(11) British warships are permitted to lie off American ports and intercept neutral vessels.

"The complaint is unjustified from the fact that representations were made to the British Government that the presence of war vessels in the vicinity of New York Harbor was offensive to this Government and a similar complaint was made to the Japanese Government as to one of its cruisers in the vicinity of the port of Honolulu. In both cases the warships were withdrawn.

"It will be recalled that in 1863 the Department took the position that captures made by its vesels after hovering about neutral ports would not be regarded as valid. In the Franco-Prussian War President Grant issued a proclamation warning belligerent warships against hovering in the vicinity of American ports for purposes of observation or hostile acts. The same policy has been maintained in the present war and in all of the recent proclamations of neutrality the President states that such practice by belligerent warships is 'unfriendly and offensive.'

"(12) Great Britain and her Allies are allowed without protest to disregard American citizenship papers and passports.

"American citizenship papers have been disregarded in a comparatively few instances by Great Britain, but the same is true of all the belligerents. Bearers of American passports have been arrested in all the countries at war. In every case they were given an early release. The Department does not know of any cases, except one or two which are still under investigation, in which naturalized Germans have not been released upon represention by this government. There have, however, come to the Department's notice authentic cases in which American passports have been fradulently obtained and used by certain German subjects.

"The Department of Justice has recently apprehended at least four persons of German nationality who, it is alleged, obtained American passports under pretense of being American citizens and for the purpose of returning to Germany without molestation by her enemies during the voyage. There are indications that a systematic plan had been devised to obtain American passports through fraud for the purpose of securing safe passage, for German officers and reservists desiring to return to Germany. Such fradulent use of passports by Germans themselves can have no other effect than to cast suspicion upon American passports in general. New regulations however, requiring among other things the attaching of a photograph of the bearer to his passport, under the seal of the Department of State, and the vigilance of the Department of Justice will doubtless prevent further misuse of American passports.

"(13) Change of policy in regard to loans to belligerents.

"War loans in this country were disapproved because inconsistent with the spirit of neutrality. There is a clearly defined difference between a war loan and the purchase of arms and ammunition. The policy of disapproving of war loans affects all governments alike, so that the disapproval was not an unneutral act. The case is entirely different in the matter of arms and ammunition because prohibition of export not only might not, but, in this case, would not operate equally upon the nations at war. Then, too, the reason given for the disapproval of war loans is supported by other considerations which are absent in the case presented by the sale of arms and ammunition. The taking of money out of the United States during such a war as government in case it needed to borrow money and it might also seriously impair this Nation's ability to assist the neutral nations which, though not participants in the war are compelled to bear a heavy burden on account of the war, and, again, a war loan, if offered for popular subscription in the United States, would be taken up chiefly by those wh are in sympathy with the belligerent seeking the loan. The result would be that great number of the American people might become more earnest partisans, having material interest in the success of the belligerent, whose bonds they hold. These purchasers would not be confined to a few, but would spread generally throughout the country, so that the people would be divided into groups of partisans, which would result in intense bitterness and might cause an undesirable, if not a serious situation. On the other hand, contracts for and sales of contraband are mere matters of trade. The manufacturer, unless peculiarly sentimental, would sell to one belligerent as readily as he would to another. No general spirit of partisanship is aroused—no sympathies excited. The whole transcation is merely a matter of business.

"This Government has not been advised that any general loans have been made by foreign government in this country since the President expressed his wish that loans of this character should not be made.

"(14) Submission to arrest of native born Americans on neutral vessels and in British ports and their imprisonment.

"The general charge as to the arrest of American born citizens on board neutral vessels and in British ports, the ignoring of their passports, and their confinement in jails, requires evidence to support it. That there have been cases of injustice of this sort is unquestionably true, but Americans in Germany have suffered in this way as Americans have in Great Britain. This Government has considered that the majority of these cases resulted from overzealousness on the part of subordinate officials in both countries. Every case which has been brought to the attention of the Department of State has been properly investigated, and if the facts warranted, a demand for release has been made.

"(15) Indifference to confinement of non-combatants in detention camps to England and France.

"As to the detention of non-combatants confined in concentration camps, all the belligerents, with perhaps the exception of Servia and Russia, have made similar complaints and those for whom this government is acting have asked investigations, which representatives of this government have made impartially. Their reports have shown that the treatment of prisoners is generally as good as possible under the conditions in all countries, and that there is no more reason to say that they are mistreated in one country than in another country or that this government has manifested an indifference in the matter. As this Department's efforts at investigations seemed to develop bitterness between the countries, the Department on November 20 sent a circular instruction to its representatives not to undertake further investigation of concentration camps.

"But at the special request of the German Government that Mr. Jackson, former American Minister at Bucharest, now attached to the American Embassy at Berlin, make an investigation of the prison camps in England, in addition to the investigations already made, the Department has consented to despatch Mr. Jackson on this special mission.

"(16) Failure to prevent transshipment of British troops and war materials across the territory of the United States.

"The Department has had no specific case of the passage of convoys or troop across American territory brought to its notice. There have been rumors to this effect but no actual facts have been presented. The transshipment of reservists of all belligerents who have requested the privilege has been permited on condition that they travel as individuals and not as organized, uniformed or armed bodies. The German Embassy has advised the Department that it would not be likely to avail itself of the privilege, but Germany's ally, Austria-Hungary, did so.

"Only one case raising the question of the transit of war material owned by a belligerent across United States territory has come to the Department's notice. This was a request on the part of the Canadian Government for permission to ship equipment across Alaska to the sea. The request was refused.

"(17) Treatment and final interment of German S. S. Geier and the collier Locksun at Honolulu.

"The Geier entered Honolulu on October 15th in an unseaworthy condition. The commanding officer reported the necessity of extensive repairs which would require an indefinite period for completion. The vessel was allowed the generous period of three weeks to November 7th to make repairs and leave the port, or failing to do so, to be interned. A longer period would have been contrary to international practice, which does not permit a vessel to remain for a long time in a neutral port for the purpose of repairing a generally run down condition due to long sea service. Soon after the German cruiser arived at Honolulu a Japanese cruiser appeared off the port and the commander of the Geier chose to intern the vessel rather than to depart from the harbor.

"Shortly after the Geier entered the port of Honolulu the steamer Locksun arrived. It was found that this vessel had delivered coal to the Geier en route and had accompanied her toward Hawaii. As she had thus constituted herself a tender or collier to the Geier she was accorded the same treatment and interned on November 7th.

"(18) Unfairness to Germany in rules relative to coaling of warships in Panama Canal Zone.

"By proclamation of November 13, 1914, certain special restrictions were placed on the coaling of warships or their tenders or colliers in the Canal Zone. These regulations were framed through the corroboration of the State, Navy and War Departments and without the slightest reference to favoritism to the belligerents. Before these regulations were proclaimed war vessels could procure coal of the Panama Railway in the Zone ports but no belligerent vessels are known to have done so. Under the Proclamation fuel may be taken on by belligerent warships only with the consent of the canal authorities, and in such amounts as will enable them to reach the nearest accessible neutral port; and the amount so taken on shall be deducted from the amount procurable in United States ports within three months thereafter. Now it is charged that the United States has shown partiality, because Great Britain and not Germany happens to have colonies in the near vicinity where British ships may coal, while Germany has no such coaling facilities. Thus it is intimated the United States should balance the inequalities of geographical position, by refusal to allow any warships of belligerents to coal in the canal until the war is over. As no German warship has sought to obtain coal in the Canal Zone the charge of discrimination rests upon a possibility which during several months of warfare has failed to materialize.

"(19) Failure to protect against the modifications of the Declaration of London by the British Government.

"The German Foreign Office presented to the diplomats in Berlin a memorandum dated October 10th, calling attention to violations of, and changes in, the Declaration of London by the British Government and inquiring as to the attitude of the United States toward such action on the part of the Allies. The substance of the memorandum was forth with telegraphed to the Department on October 22nd, and was replied to shortly thereafter to the effect that the United States had withdrawn its suggestion, made early in the war, that for the sake of uniformity, the Declaration of London should be adopted as a temporary code of naval warfare during the present war, owing to the unwillingness of the belligerents to accept the Declaration without changes and modifications, and that thenceforth the United States would insist that the rights of the United States and its citizens in the war should be governed by the existing rules of international law.

"As this Government is not now interested in the adoption of the Declaration of London by the belligerents, the modifications by the belligerents in that code of naval warfare are of no concern to it except as they adversely effect the rights of the United States and those of its citizens as defined by international law. Insofar as those rights have been infringed the Department has made every effort to obtain redress for the loses sustained.

"(20) General unfriendly attitude of this Government toward Germany and Austria.

"If any American citizens, partisans of Germany and Austria-Hungary, feel that this administration is acting in a way injurious to the cause of those countries, this feeling results from the fact that on the high seas the German and Austro-Hungarian naval power is thus far inferior to the British. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy. Those in this country, who sympathize with Germany and Austri-Hungary, appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this government, in the performance of its neutral duty, to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligation exists; it would be an unneutral act, an act of partiality on the part of this Government to adopt such a policy if the Executive had the power to do so. If Germany and Austra-Hungary cannot import contraband from this country it is not because of that fact, the duty of the United States to close its markets to the Allies. The markets of this country are open upon equal terms to all the world, to every nation, belligerent or neutral.

"The foregoing categorical replies to specific complaints is sufficient answer to the charge of unfriendliness to Germany and Austra-Hungary.

"I am, dear Senator,

"Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) "W. J. BRYAN."

"After praising the wine they sell us vinegar."

Thus runs an old Spanish proverb.

That's *not* the way with us. We praise the result value of our *want ads.* And we sell you tabloid publicity that *sparkles* with *real value.*

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for Telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office. No. 51. Locals cannot be taken over the telephone — but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

ATTENTION — MEMBERS OF STONEwall Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., are requested to attend convention this (Monday) evening, February 1st, at 8 o'clock, for work in the Amplified third rank. Also for consideration of change of by-laws. Fraternally, W. C. Smith, K. of R. and S. fe1-1t

FOR RENT — AT ONCE, AND REAsonable—one furnished or unfurnished large front room with porch. Gentlemen preferred. Call at No. 60, Carolina Apartment. All modern conveniences. fe1-2t

MR. JOHN TAYLOR, FORMERLY with J. E. Cowell, has accepted a position with the O. K. Barber Shop, No. 22 Princess street, where he will be glad to have his friends call. ja31-7t

AN APARTMENT IN THE CAROLINA of two rooms and bath. Also one of five rooms and bath. These two are the only apartments not rented in the Carolina. Rent low and includes heat, water, sewerage, elevator service, etc. See J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. ja31-2t

WANTED — WOMEN FOR GOVERNment jobs—$70 month; pleasant work. Rapid advancement. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for list positions now obtainable. — Franklin Institute, Dept. 637-A, Rochester, N. Y. ja31-su 2t

WANTED — TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, 1913 Studebaker Automobile, excellent condition (run less than 2,500 miles). Will consider mules or well located Wilmington Real Estate. I. W. Dandridge, Charlotte, N. C. ja31-2t*

IF IT IS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, before you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'phone 842. ja5-tf

SYSTEMATIC SAVING MULTIPLIES the energy of money. Money saved with regularity creates the future ability necessary for success. The habit is as valuable as the money. There is no better way to get the habit than by taking stock in the Rural Building and Loan Association. New series Saturday, February 6th, 1915. James Owen Reilly, secretary and treasurer, 113 Princess street. ja31-7t

OUR WAR FOOTING IS AS LARGE AS our peace footing—because we advertise. Multigraph letters do it for us. They'll do it for you. Quality guaranteed. Harriss Typewriting & Advertising Co. ja22m,w,f-tf

NEW SERIES B. & L. STOCK, JANUary 2nd, 1915. Mechanics' Home Association. Walker Taylor, president; W. M. Cumming, secretary. P. S. — This Series is still open. ja28,th,f,sa,m,tu,w-tf

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Seamen's Friend Society will be held Tuesday, February 2nd., at 10 A. M., at the Seamen's Home, corner Front and Dock streets. The meeting of the trustees will be held immediately after the meeting of the Society. Thos. F. Wood, Secretary. ja28,30,fe1-3t

DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING GETS results. Select your prospects and solicit them direct with Multigraph letters. You get rfom 25 to 1,000 per cent returns from Multigraphing—"and that's our business." Harriss Typewriting & Advertising Co. ja 23-mo-thu-sa-tf

THE PROGRESSIVE BUILDING AND Loan Association opens new series of stock Saturday, February 6th. Books open now. J. M. Solky, president; B. F. King, Jr., Sec'y. Office, 215 Princess street. ja24-eod to 2-10

NOW WOULD BE A GOOD TIME TO take that Building and Loan stock. The "Progressive" opens new series Saturday, February 6th. B. F. King, Jr., secretary and treasurer; office 215 Princess street. ja24-eod to 2-10

WANTED—WILLING TO BUY SOME established retail business in city, with good reputation. "A. R." Box 971, City. ja 30-3t*

RUBBER STAMPS, ENGRAVING, OFfice supplies. "We excell." Christman's Stamp Works, Phone 943. Pythian building. ja 30-7t

WORLD ALMANAC NOW ON SALE, 30 cents, at Gordon Bros., 17 Princess street; 'Phone 745. We deliver anything we sell. ja26-tf

WANTED — SALESMAN TO SELL LUbricating oils, house and barn paint and specialties. Big profits. Champion Refining Co., Cleveland, O. de26;sa13t

FOR RENT — NICE FURNISHED front room. Right downtown. Modern conveniences. Phone 773, or call at 216 North Second street. ja17-tf

AUTO. TIRE REPAIR CO. — VULCANizing plant. All work guaranteed. Retreading a specialty. If you are looking for the right price, see us. 213 North Second street. de6-tf

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